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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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21 April 1983

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No. 2788

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FRENCH-AFRICAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED

France's Relations With Africa

Dakar AFRICA in French Mar 83 pp 77, 79

[Article by R.P.: "Economy: Africa, A Chance For France?"]

[Text] Because of the ties it had formed with African states south of the Sahara during the many years of their association, France was generally looked on as a privileged partner when these countries became independent, and the continent has always been the major concern of the various presidents of the Fifth French Republic.

Conscious of maintaining French presence in Africa, where his aura of liberating father and his ambition to become the third world power found the best response, General De Gaulle adopted a policy of massive global aid, the only policy that could contribute to the stability of young and still frail states and prevent the two superpowers from grabbing a hold on them. President Georges Pompidou was more pragmatic and gave preference to private investments over conditional assistance, encouraged exports to Africa and increased the budget of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, thus expanding his field of intervention to include non-French-speaking African countries and integrating the EEC into the Lome agreements. With the slogan "Africa to the Africans," President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who wished to counter Soviet influence on the continent, made African economic development the basis of a European-Arab-African association in which Paris was to be the prime mover.

Joint Development

When a socialist president, Francois Mitterrand, came into office, Franco-African relations did not change drastically: a realist by force of circumstances, the French chief of state soon understood that giving priority to form over content might be prejudicial to the best interests of the two partners. The presence of France in Africa implies the existence of a considerable structure of assistance, large public and private investments, and continued financial relations. The government will try to devote 0.7 percent of the gross domestic product to public aid, but it will not lose sight of

economic laws. A single original feature: cooperation programs are reoriented so as to be better adapted to the actual needs of African countries, i.e. achieving a better match between the objectives and the means. The result is long-term planning, technology transfers adapted to needs, in a word, joint development in the interest of both partners. The franc zone remains the symbol of this joint development, a source of foreign currency for the French balance of payments and a protection against monetary disorders for member countries.

This consistent policy of the Fifth Republic has paid off: although its foreign trade deficit has steadily increased, France has maintained a positive balance of trade with Africa during the past five years. Africa accounted for 75 of the 575 billion French francs (28.75 trillion CFA francs) of French exports (including 18-25 billion for the franc zone alone<sup>1</sup>). Its EEC partners are its main customers, but Africa follows them closely in second position. The French 1981 balance of trade showed a deficit with all regions of the world, except with Africa with which it showed a global excess of 20 billion French francs. Certainly, exchanges vary according to the relative economic importance of each country. Ten of France's African partners account for 81.8 percent of bilateral trade (Algeria, Nigeria, South Africa-Namibia, Morocco, Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Gabon) compared with only 0.25 percent of the total for the last 10. Its 5 trade partners in the north of the continent account for close to 48 percent of Franco-African trade, the 16 ECOWAS countries for 28 percent, and Central African countries centered around Zaire, Cameroon, Congo and Gabon for 11.5 percent.<sup>2</sup>

#### A Good Deal For France

However, due to the world recession, and as developing countries' debts increased and the dollar and interest rates rised, France's traditional position in Africa declined somewhat. Countries like the United States and Japan started exploring the continent and eroded a few large potential markets. The Japanese gained a strong foothold in the Ivory Coast, Congo and Gabon, countries where people would rather drive a Toyota than a Peugeot. The Americans set about to conquer the heavy equipment markets (transportation, public works, locomotives, airplanes), and EEC countries became rivals to be reckoned with in all fields.

France's chance, however, is that it has large French communities and a commercial network on location, both of which play an important part in ensuring the stability of Franco-African exchanges. The fact that it is open to markets in countries such as Nigeria or Mozambique, where English or Portuguese are traditionally spoken, gives it access to strategic markets. All in all, Africa is still a good deal for France.

At any rate, this is the essence of statements made by France's major industrial partners in Africa. At a time when French industrial policy once again reveals the importance of French exportations and a desire to place cooperation in the service of development more than was done in the past, we interviewed three large exporters in three different industrial sectors, and asked them what part Africa is playing in their exports.



First, Jacques Celerier, chief executive officer of the Technip group, the leading French engineering company which has just been awarded the supply and construction contract for a natural gas desulfuration plant in the Soviet union. Then Christian Devin, chief executive officer of Jeumont-Schneider, the leading private French telephone equipment manufacturer. And finally the chief executive officer of Renault, which has just been in the headlines following the labor conflict that brought its plants to a stillstand. A nationalized enterprise, Renault is now plagued by changing moods, and the decisions it will make in the coming year will engage the whole group.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. NOUVEL ECONOMISTE No 371.
2. MARCHES TROPICAUX No 1937.

#### Interview With Technip CEO

Dakar AFRICA in French Mar 83 pp 79-81

[Interview with Jacques Celerier, chief executive officer of Technip: "Africa Has One Asset: Its Demographic Growth"; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] In your opinion, can the African market represent an interesting outlet for French enterprises, and do you feel competitive enough to face foreign competition on this continent?

[Answer] Yes. We are quite convinced that the African market represents a considerable outlet for European enterprises in general and French enterprises in particular. As for competitiveness, experience has shown that French enterprises are reasonably competitive on all of the African continent, in English-speaking as well as in French-speaking countries. Our competition problems have not increased; competition remains strong as everywhere else.

It is true, though, that many countries that were not interested in Africa in the past are interested in it now. It is also a fact that financing terms or the aid that may be granted at state level are at times decisive factors in this competition.

[Question] Yet, you are operating in high-risk countries?

[Answer] Yes and no. I believe that every industrialist should get interested in projects that are well adapted to the country, that will integrate well into the environment for which they are designed. This is vital. Those who will do anything in any way and anywhere are doomed to taking high risks. This is not our approach at all. Technip tries to establish relations with a country on more durable bases. Of course, it is a lot more difficult. It is our approach; it is reflected in our selection of projects in which we get interested.



[Question] In France, the coming to power of the socialists has been accompanied by a voluntarist industrial policy geared to exportation and encouraging the transfer of technologies best adapted to developing countries. How did your enterprise adapt to this orientation?

[Answer] I am not sure that we can say that there is a new basic orientation. Actually, I believe that authorities have become more clearly aware of something which has always been a major concern of Technip's, namely that we should not use our collaboration with developing countries to impose upon them the model of development that has been ours. Beyond technological and economic considerations, how can we take into account the sociocultural aspects and the whole environment in which we will operate? This is where the essential change in approach lies.

It will have technological and technical consequences, for when needs are not identical, products are not identical either. You cannot have the same plant operating in the same manner in a developing country and in an industrialized country where the industrial fabric is not the same and where men have different abilities. All this, I believe, is what the government's strategy wants to take into account.

[Question] How much change has that meant for Technip?

[Answer] As far as we are concerned, we are trying not only to adapt to change--this has always been our concern--but also to take advantage of this atmosphere to implement the concept I have just described in the fields of operation that are directly entrusted to us. Technical fields, but also vocational training.

[Question] You are often blamed for making technology transfers without giving access to industrial control.

[Answer] Industrial control also implies decision-making at all levels. Difficulties arise in the intermediate stages, where anything but joint decisions is hard to imagine. But how can we have a decision-making process that is concerted and still effective? This is the whole problem. From the moment we decide to manufacture a given product at a given location, effectiveness criteria follow economic rules that can hardly be transgressed without getting into situations where the ensuing debt cannot be repaid. Therefore, there are limitations. But it is possible to reach the same level of effectiveness in other ways and, in this respect, the human dimension is quite essential.

[Question] In this respect, do you meet with special difficulties in Africa?

[Answer] Of course we do. Take the example of Congo: what we did in that country was to restore the serviceability--in a purely Congolese context--of industrial facilities that had been supplied by others and were not operated because they were poorly adapted or poorly designed. We are very proud of the job we did in correcting unsatisfactory conditions resulting from a defective approach, but this is not a goal in itself.

[Question] African countries have been hard hit by the recession, but France has maintained its positions. How do you explain that?

[Answer] Conditions vary a lot from one country to the next. Gabon has had difficulties, but not as many now. The Ivory Coast may have pinned excessive hopes on certain resources, but these are not negligible. Western economy as a whole is not doing too well and this is also true of Africa, but I am not sure that it is more dramatic than elsewhere. Take the countries around the Gulf of Guinea: they have discovered oil and gas reserves and find themselves with increased financing and raw material exportation potentials. Today, these countries are potentially in a better position than five or ten years ago.

[Question] What about inland countries which have nothing to sell?

[Answer] In the many regions where the agricultural potential is very poorly exploited, it is probably because people went about it the wrong way, because they failed to fully take into account existing structures (with respect both to production means and to the distribution or selection of consumers). This represents a vast program, but it is also an economic necessity that should not be overlooked. For why is it that we reason almost solely in terms of mining or industrial resources? Look at Cameroon, a country that is considered to be sound; it is because its agriculture is sufficiently oriented inward that it has managed to maintain a good balance of its agricultural production. And this is certainly one of the domains in which the transfer of technology is best adapted to local conditions.

[Question] How do you fit into the local context?

[Answer] With our faithful Ipedex, we form a tool for both training and technical assistance. The idea is that the objective and end of any well-designed assistance is to lose its *raison d'être*. This is a paradox which we accept. The essential part of practical training often consists of preliminary training periods, either in existing neighboring facilities, or in the new facility. A French or European technician will train a local technician. We also try to associate local technicians to that portion of the project which is realized by us (design, plant studies) or to the manufacturing of the equipment that they will have to operate or to maintain. Our ambition is to make sure that the plant is going to work and live, and maybe evolve.

[Question] Then, you provide personnel training for each of your projects?

[Answer] Not always; sometimes, a country will prohibit us from doing so. But, generally speaking, we try not to accept responsibility for a project when we are given no part in its industrial operation. For we do believe that it takes full symbiosis between those who design the plant and those who will operate it, bring it life, to yield results that will enrich the country in which it is built. This assumes that our partner is aware of it, that he reasons like an integrated element and contributes to the development of his country.

[Question] It seems that people in Africa are now becoming more aware of the importance of these integrated projects?

[Answer] We must recognize that Africa has often implicitly adopted the western model. Then, we can always say that, if there is a western influence, it is Europe's fault. Maybe and maybe not. I believe that, in a number of cases, this denotes a lack of reflection at local level.

[Question] "To help Africa is to help ourselves": is that becoming increasingly harder?

[Answer] Globally, you know, we are looking at a market which has settled everywhere in the world. That is true in Africa as elsewhere. Certainly, the rate of investments has slowed down, and therefore projects have been delayed. On the other hand, there is less financing available in western countries and it is becoming more difficult to free part of it for Africa. But Africa has an asset: it is its demographic growth and, if we look at future markets analyses and investment requirements, the continent is promising.

[Question] Some discontent has been expressed recently concerning the competition of public services with private companies. How can you overcome this handicap?

[Answer] I do not believe that the word competition is the right word. In France, there are a number of state monopolies--electric power production, cigarette manufacturing, port construction, for instance--that is a fact. Now, these monopolies have the operating knowhow which is essential in designing a project. If private enterprises have no access to the operators' knowhow, they cannot design something that will be technically satisfactory. This knowhow is concentrated in monopolitical state organizations which operate solely within the hexagon [mainland France]. When this knowhow has to be used for a foreign project, we have a problem. That problem, therefore, involves a situation of (perfectly justified) monopoly and gaining access to this technology for those--national companies or private enterprises--whose job it is to build similar projects abroad. What type of relations should there be between these public organizations and those whose job it is to build these projects abroad? This is the question we are asking to the authorities. We already have an answer to most of it.

#### Technip Operations

Dakar AFRICA in French Mar 83 p 81

[Article: "TP: Technip"]

[Text] Chief executive officers: Jacques Celerier, chairman of the board and general manager; Lucien Sajus, general manager. Address: Tour Technip, La Defense 6 Cedex 23-92090 Paris La Defense.

Competence: engineering and construction of industrial facilities.

Created: 1958, by the French Petroleum Institute, the Atomic Energy Commission and French chemical and oil groups.

Sales: 3.054 billion French francs in 1981 (152.700 billion CFA francs), including 83.5 percent on export markets and about 12 percent in Africa.

Fields of activity: development of oil and gas fields, oil refining, natural gas processing and liquefaction, coal gasification, production of replacement fuels, production of thermal energy, nuclear cycle fuel processing, ethylene and large intermediate compounds, fertilizers, chemicals, sea-water desalinization, glass, cellulose and paper pulp, building materials, agribusiness and food-processing industry (breweries, sugar refineries), industrial data-processing and automation, environmental protection, management and contract-management consultant.

Rank: one of the leading 40 engineering companies in the world. Leading French engineering company on export markets.

Specialized and associated companies: Agrotechnip: agricultural development, agrifood operations; Technip-Geoproduction: oil and gas field development, inland or offshore; Esia: automated data-processing systems engineering; Sidem: sea-water desalinization; Guiges SA: water processing; Ipedex: personnel training, operational assistance; 2IM: service and maintenance of industrial facilities; Stec International: ore processing; Soretech: technical cooperation with Tunisia; Ivoral Tropical Technology Company (I2T).

Major recent export references:

a) Refining/petrochemicals

- Refinery in Qatar
- Refinery in Saudi Arabia (Al Jubail)
- Refinery in Thailand (Sri Racha)

b) Gas

- Zubair (Iraq) liquefaction project

c) Chemicals

- Petrochemical projects in Brazil (Triunfo) and in the USSR (Omsk and Oufa)
- Polyethylene plant in the GDR (Leuna)

d) Sea-water desalinization

- Al Jubail II project (Saudi Arabia)

e) Development of deposits

- gas lift in western Siberia (Samotlor, Fyodorovsk)
- offshore platform in Abu Dhabi (Zakum)

f) Agrifood and light industries

- sugar refinery project in Sudan
- breweries in Nigeria and in the People's Republic of China
- paper-pulp project in Indonesia (Letjes).

Technip's contracts in Africa, from 1980 to 1982: Tunisia: extension of a gas-compression system in Al Borma; Congo: offshore platforms; Gulf of Guinea: restoring serviceability at the Pointe-Noire oil refinery; Cameroon: surveys, improvement of BAP [expansion unknown] and Kole offshore platform. Sale of the "Tearlac" process of Technip (precursor of the natural gas liquefaction technology) for the Lolabe liquefaction unit near Kribi; Central African Republic: delivery of a turnkey mini-sugar refinery.

Current projects and projects under study: Niger: feasibility study for the Tillabery sugar refining project; Algeria: flat-glass plant (Jijel), revamping of a fertilizer and ammonia plant (Arzew); Tunisia: oil regeneration plant (Bizerte); Morocco: lubricating oil project (Mohammedia).

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## FAMINE THREATENS 50 MILLION AFRICANS

London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Apr 83 p 913

### [Text]

Following reports of widespread bush fires in the coastal region (West Africa, April 4) comes an estimate that 50m Africans are threatened by famine. *AFP reports.*

Fifty million people in the Sahel, Horn and Coastal West African regions are threatened by famine. The repercussions of this famine will be catastrophic, both in terms of human life and the economic consequences.

In four West African countries, Benin, Togo, Ghana and Ivory Coast, agricultural production is in danger. After a seriously deficient season of "little rains" from September to November last year, an unusually long dry season and an intense dry Harmattan wind have aggravated the situation.

In Benin, because of last year's poor crops, the authorities have been unable to build-up stocks for the lean months from January to May. A famine comparable with that of 1977 is therefore feared.

In Ghana, climatic problems have been exacerbated by the influx of a million refugees from Nigeria. As in Togo, the cocoa crop is threatened.

In Ivory Coast, the talk is of "national catastrophe". Bush fires have left little more than burnt-out tree stumps, cracked earth and devastated plantations.

In the Horn of Africa, drought has affected millions of people; last year's harvests were very poor. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has estimated that Ethiopia needs between 200 and 600 thousand tonnes of cereals to ensure the survival of its populations.

In Southern Africa, drought this year is even more serious than it was in 1982. Landlocked Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Swaziland are particularly badly hit, but even Mozambique has asked for 350,000 tonnes of food aid for 1983.

South Africa is expected this year to import 1.5m. tonnes of maize from the United States.

In the Sahel region, Chad, Cape Verde, Mali and to a lesser extent Mauritania and northern Senegal are suffering from drought. Chad's cereals deficit is estimated this year at 170,000 tonnes, with 50,000 tonnes needed immediately.

The President of Cape Verde, Aristedes Pereira, has described international reaction to the crisis as "timid". Speaking in Bamako on his way home from Ougadougou, President Pereira said most countries would have to count on their own resources, for what they were. President Pereira is this year's President of the Interstate Committee for the fight against Drought in the Sahel (CILSS).



## BRIEFS

JORGE MESSAGES TO SENEGAL, NICARAGUA--Luanda, 8 Apr (ANGOP)--"I am convinced that the cooperation between the Angolan and Senegalese peoples will contribute toward the realization of the objectives of our countries and the economic emancipation of our continent," Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge stated in a message sent to his Senegalese counterpart on the occasion of that country's independence anniversary. The Angolan foreign minister also reiterated his government's desire to see the cooperation between the two countries strengthened in the common interest of the two peoples. In another message, to Nicaragua's minister of foreign affairs, Paulo Jorge said he "condemns the infiltration of armed troops whose objectives is to destabilize the revolutionary process" of Nicaragua, and stated that he is sure these acts are fomented by American imperialism in connivance with some neighboring countries. The Angolan minister of foreign affairs expressed "Angola's militant solidarity with the people of Nicaragua and with the Sandinista National Liberation Front. [Text] [AB081255 Luanda ANGOP in French 1100 GMT 8 Apr 83]

HEALTH PROTOCOL WITH SFRY--Luanda, 9 Apr (ANGOP)--The People's Republic of Angola and Yugoslavia signed a protocol on cooperation in the field of health at the end of the visit to that country by Flavio Fernandes, Angola's deputy minister of health. During his stay in Yugoslavia, Flavio Fernandes, who was accompanied by an important delegation from his ministry, held talks with a Yugoslav delegation led by Mila Djordjicg, vice president of the federal committee for labor, health and social welfare. Talks between the two parties centered on the cooperation existing between Angola and Yugoslavia in the field of health, training of Angolan medical officials, acquisition and assistance in drugs and medicosurgical equipment and special agreements on the treatment of sick Angolans in Yugoslavia. The Angolan delegation visited some health institutions, especially clinics and units producing drugs and medical and surgical equipment in the republics of Serbia, Slovenia, Montenegro and Croatia. [Text] [AB091226 Luanda ANGOP in French 1120 GMT 9 Apr 83]

BBC REPORT 'BIASED'--The visit made the day before yesterday, 7 April, to Lukapa town, capital of Lunda Norte Province, by the British ambassador to Angola, Frank Kennedy, has once again refuted the brazen report broadcast by the BBC in London that puppet forces in the pay of imperialism had occupied the town of Lukapa a day before the British diplomat's visit. An official source, which described the report in question as biased, noted that it is an old habit of the BBC to report news favoring the UNITA puppet gang without the least respect for the truth and the real facts. [Text] [BM090707 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 9 Apr 83]

ORGANIZATION OF VARIOUS MINISTRIES SPELLED OUT

Ministry of Women's Affairs

Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 6 Jan 83 pp 1-2

[Article by Serge Gahungu and Serge Niragira]

[Text] At his 10th press conference President Bagaza explained that as a result of the neglect of the social sector in the past, the establishment of new structures required for its development had been deemed necessary.

In speaking of the participation of women in government, the chief of state pointed out that this was consistent with the country's normal development.

The Ministry of Women's Affairs will deal with specifically feminine problems. A number of recommendations to this effect have already been made by the UN, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Year of the Woman. The rights of women must be respected.

President Bagaza emphasized that no confusion will exist between the Ministry of Women's Affairs and the Union of Burundi Women (UFB). The latter is a movement in which membership is voluntary. It is therefore concerned exclusively with these women, whereas the ministry will have a nationwide field of action applicable to all women. It will deal with problems specifically related to women, such as widowhood, single and abandoned women, etc., among others.

The draft decree on the establishment of a Ministry of Women's Affairs was passed at the Wednesday 15 December 1982 meeting of the Council of Ministers.

The ministry will be in charge of formulating and implementing programs aimed at increasing the participation of Burundi women in national development, ensuring their blossoming and improving their social condition.

To this effect the ministry's structure could be the following:

A Department for the Encouragement and Development of Women, which would include the Women's Education and Training Service and the Social and Legal Questions Service, which will be in charge of:



- research related to problems of women in terms of economic development and suggest solutions;
- formulation of a program for the intergration of Burundi women in the overall development of our country, bearing in mind the results of research and production activities usually carried out by women, which could be developed to increase their income, improve the quality of family life and develop the communities in which they take place;
- planning and time breakdown of such a program;
- formulation and implementation of projects ensuring the program's fulfillment.

A Department of Social, Cultural and Juridical Affairs, which would include the Project Planning and Implementation Service and the Project Control and Evaluation Service, in charge of:

- studies of the social situation of women in order to find solutions aimed at improving their social status;
- study of customs and laws which continue to hinder the advancement of women, and suggest changes in this area;
- resolve family cases submitted to its attention;
- formulate and implement projects encouraging the participation of women in activities aimed at improving the living conditions of families and their own, specifically in the areas of health, hygiene and the habitat;
- ensure Burundi women the possibility of basic training covering literacy, knowledge of nutrition and sanitation, farm training and civic education in order to ensure their greater contribution to national development;
- resolve problems which could prevent women from participating in such training program;
- helping women to understand, through such educational programs, the need to help upgrade national culture and the preservation of ancestral values;
- direct culture toward a new mentality beneficial to the blossoming of women in particular and society in general.

The development, economic, social and cultural programs formulated to benefit women will be implemented through women's development centers which will be organized in all the provinces.

## Ministry of Social Affairs

Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 18 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by Serge Cahungu]

[Text] Mrs Caritas Mategeko-Karadereye, minister of social affairs, was interviewed by RENOUVEAU on Friday, 14 January 1983. The minister described the organization of her ministry.

The ministry includes two departments under general management and a Social Studies and Research Bureau operating directly under the minister's office.

The Social Promotion Department is in charge of the education of the masses with a view to improving the population's living conditions and promoting income-generating activities.

To this effect it will emphasize the development of socioeducational and development centers, crafts, and collaboration with local officials and all services in charge mass education. The department has three services:

The Social Education and Development Center Service is in charge of defining the needs of the population with the cooperation of the heads of local groups, with a view to formulating programs based on real needs; directing the programs of the social and development centers for the conscious literacy and vocational training, so that they may truly meet training and production targets; mounting an awareness campaign among the population in order to encourage its participation in the activities of social education and development centers; contributing to the development of the necessary training facilities for the education, development and literacy centers; promoting social action based on mutual help programs; and encouraging and improving the utilization of local technology and products.

The Craft Promotion Service is in charge of the general guidance of craftsmen; registering skilled workers interested in crafts; encouraging the interest of such persons in collective craft work based on their skills; encouraging their imagination in the creation of works of art; seeing to the advancement of the craftsmen and the quality of the objects to be created; conducting market studies with a view to improving the production and marketing of goods; closely cooperating with services and institutions involved in craft promotion.

In turn, the Material Supply for and Management of Social Education and Development Center Service must assess the needs of such centers for materials, ensure the maximal profitability of the materials supplied to the education and development centers through the formulation of a production program, supervise the efficient use of the materials at the disposal of the centers and collaborate with the crafts service in goods marketing.

The social Protection Department is in charge of ensuring the protection of and giving aid to the most vulnerable population categories, such as abandoned children, the handicapped, the aged, the needy and disaster casualties.

Within this framework the department will develop its activities aimed at assisting and ensuring the social reintegration of vulnerable groups through the opening of reception and professional retraining centers, the social reintegration of deprived individuals, with the help of local officials, the promotion and encouragement of a system for social insurance by encouraging the creation of mutual associations, and the coordination of social work and aid management. The department includes the following three services:

The Social Service has the task of gathering, processing and centralizing the records of aid to the needy or groups of individuals needing assistance; advising families on how to improve the quality of life; suggesting steps leading to the creation of mutual aid associations or other methods of mutual help and solidarity within the various socioprofessional groups; and maintaining close relations with the other public services for the implementation of social insurance programs.

The Social Readaptation and Reintegration Service promotes programs for social readaptation and reintegration on the communal and provincial levels; formulates programs for submission to local groups; cooperates with the other involved services, centers for the handicapped and orphanages so that they may fulfill their mission better; suggests the type of studies to be made with a view to acquiring clear information for determining the necessary social actions to be carried out.

The Aid Coordination and Management Service evaluates the need for social projects, looks for and collects gifts in kind or cash for social projects, manages and provides aid to the needy and supervises the proper use of such aid.

In addition to the two departments there is also a Studies and Social Research Bureau operating directly under the minister's office. It includes the three following services:

The Information and Documentation Service, in charge of disseminating social information through the information media; maintaining and expanding the cadre documentation library; supplying the necessary documentation required for the functioning of education and development social centers; informing and promoting the awareness of the authorities and the population on joint activities related to social development and protection; organizing surveys and polls on radio broadcasts for the purpose of adapting them to population requirements; listing major social problems and suggesting solutions and alternatives; and setting up a publication on social information.

The Studies and Project Formulation Service is in charge of the study and formulation of social projects; collaboration with local authorities with a view to establishing the type of joint promotion and social protection activities; follow-up of files or projects submitted to the relevant authorities; study, research and analyze statistical and other data in order to improve social promotion and encouragement programs based on the country's realities; and participate in the evaluation of projects related to the development of the social sector.

Finally, the Service for the Production of Training Materials is in charge of producing the training materials needed by the social education centers, the development centers and the other services of the Ministry of Social Affairs; to inventory the educational materials to be eventually donated and to learn how to use them; to simplify the techniques for the use of such materials by the various centers; to follow the development of methods for the manufacturing of training and audio-visual materials; and to supervise the use and preservation of materials used by the services.

On the provincial level, the Social Promotion and Social Protection Departments are represented by the regional services headed and controlled by regional coordinators in charge of implementing the programs formulated by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

The ministry also sponsors and coordinates the activities of private and semi-governmental organizations.

The private organizations are concerned with the most vulnerable population categories and provide assistance within the framework of social activities.

The state-run societies include the INSS [National Social Security Institute], a public administrative institution, and the National Center for the Handicapped, which is a separate financially independent organization.

#### Ministry of Labor and Professional Training

Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 4 Feb 83 pp 1-2

[Text] On 25 January 1983 Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the republic, signed Decree No 100/6 on the organization and competence of the Ministry of Labor and Professional Training.

As stipulated in the decree, the ministry has a double mission: on the one hand, to see to the proper social organization of labor, i.e., the implementation of the employment and social justice policy in labor relations and the improvement of labor conditions with a view to ensuring better productivity and, consequently, achieving better living standards.

On the other, to ensure the development of vocational training with a view to achieving a proper balance in the employment and socioprofessional structures and the meeting of skilled manpower needs.

The ministry's organization and competence involve a General Labor Office and a bureau of studies. The General Labor Office consists of three departments, each one headed by a director: the Employment and Manpower Department, in charge of manpower placement and control and job promotion; the Labor Inspection Department, in charge of professional relations, enterprise control and labor safety and hygiene; and the Vocational Training Department, in charge of programming and supervising vocational training and advancement.

The studies bureau is headed by a director. It is entrusted with setting labor norms and keeping labor statistics and ensuring job planning.

In commenting on the decree, Cyrille Barancira, the minister of labor and professional training, said that the labor feature was not a new one.

The Employment and Manpower and Labor Inspection Departments had already been established with their current range of competence. For the past several years, a study bureau had also functioned under the General Labor Office.

With the reorganization, the bureau will be under the minister's office with a view to ensuring its maximal profitability, the minister said. Barancira discussed more extensively the new feature of his ministry, namely vocational training.

This new organization, he said, is set up at a time when the country must cope with increased unemployment and a basic scarcity of skilled manpower.

Thus, in order to correct this handicap, the first step that must be taken is to establish this year in Bujumbura a vocational training and advancement center. Other centers will be opened eventually throughout the country on the basis of local requirements. They will have a triple mission.

They will set up and develop vocational training consistent with the specific requirements of the country for skilled manpower. They will secure the advancement of the employed manpower through retraining, apprenticeships and seminars and conferences, together with the enterprises. Finally, they will establish closer contacts among the social labor partners in the training and advancement areas.

The centers will provide the broadest possible range of training in automobile and machine repairs, industrial electric power, iron works, locksmithing, welding, masonry, plumbing, carpentry and heavy vehicle and machinery operation, and secretarial and bookkeeping work.

Unlike conventional technical training, the centers will concentrate exclusively on the practical aspects of training based on labor market demand.

The centers will collaborate with the Ministry of National Education which will supply them with instructors. However, Minister Barancira emphasized that the two institutions will not be training the same type of technicians. In answer to a question on training Burundi cadres, the minister said that it was imperative to do so, this being one of the resolutions adopted at the first national party congress. He also emphasized, however, that this will not be done to an extent which may affect enterprise profitability. The enterprises which are able to train Burundi cadres have been asked to do so and some of them have shown an interest in the project.

The minister said that he was pleased with the system for placing manpower as practiced by the Manpower Department, because of the advantages it offers. On the one hand, it facilitates the protection of local manpower, while on the other, it allows the enterprise to choose among the numerous applicants sent to them. Breakdowns in the system, the minister said, are caused by people who fail to apply existing laws. He promised to improve the situation by taking follow-up control steps and becoming more exigent in terms of equity



and justice. The same measures will be taken as regards the Labor Inspection Service, the deficiencies of whose cadres are well known. On the subject of relations between his ministry and the Burundi Workers Union (UTB), the minister said that the union is an equal-status partner with the Burundi Employers Association (AEB).

He emphasized that he supports the union whenever the latter has a just claim aimed at improving the living conditions of the workers, providing that it takes into consideration the country's realities.

Finally, the minister vigorously denied the rumor according to which public service jobs have been curtailed as a result of budget restraints. The purpose of such measures is rather to improve the profitability of public services and the struggle against hidden unemployment found in some services where a plethora of employees are handling reduced services. Even if the public employment proves unable to absorb supernumerary personnel, such workers could be directed toward other semi-public services or private institutions which have vacancies. Should it become necessary to eliminate jobs, the minister said, this would be done strictly in accordance with the laws governing public employees.

As to any eventual reduction of jobs in the private sector, the minister believes that it could be justified by the temporary financial problems of one enterprise or another as a result of the national and international socio-economic situation.

5157

CSO: 3419/625

CHAD

COMPLAINTS TO UN OF LIBYAN 'PROVOCATION'

AB120648 Paris AFP in English 0353 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] United Nations, New York, 12 Apr (AFP)--Chad has again complained to the UN Security Council about alleged "provocation and intimidation" by neighboring Libya. In a letter to the council chairman released here today, Chadian envoy Ramadan Barma said Libya had violated the letter and the spirit of a council declaration made a week ago which called on both countries to refrain from any action likely to aggravate their territorial dispute.

He said Libyan warplanes were continuing to make flights over the Kanem region well south of the border, concentrating on the towns of Mao and Nokou near the former supply route used when Libyan troops were stationed in Chad two years ago at the previous government's request. "These acts of aggression are additional to those perpetrated by the Libyan Government in the Largeau, Fada and Ounianga Kebir regions in the north of the country," Mr Barma wrote. They showed that Libya's target was not just the far northern Tibesti area, where Libya has occupied the Aouzou Strip since 1973, the envoy said.

The 150,000-square-kilometre strip is thought to contain uranium deposits.

In the Chad capital, Ndjamea, Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine said on his return from New York that the Security Council's hearing of Chad's complaints against Libya last week had been "a great victory." Libya had done everything it could to prevent that from happening, he noted.

CSO: 3400/1166

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SOVIET PARTY DELEGATION

Headed by Vlasov

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Mar 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] Comrade Legesse Asfaw, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member, yesterday received and held talks in his office with members of the Soviet delegation led by Comrade A.V. Vlasov, Central Committee member of the CPSU and First Secretary of the Checheno-Ingush Party Committee.

In the course of the discussion, Comrade Legesse and Comrade Vlasov exchanged views on further strengthening existing relations between the two friendly countries and on translating into deeds the agreements reached by the political organizations of the two countries particularly as regards party organization and functioning.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Dr Alemu Abebe, COPWE Central Committee member and Head of the COPWE Nationalities Affairs Department, other COPWE Central Committee members, Comrade Nessibu Taye, Socialist Ethiopia's Ambassador in the USSR and COPWE Central Committee member and Comrade Konstantin Fomichenko, USSR Ambassador in Socialist Ethiopia.

The delegation arrived here earlier in the day on 10-day working visit to seek ways to foster closer links between COPWE and the CPSU.

Comrade Vlasov said on arrival at Bole International Airport that the friendship and cooperation agreement signed between COPWE and CPSU has also facilitated stronger bilateral relationship between the two countries. He said his delegation will meet counterparts from COPWE to study the effective feasibility of the joint agreement of the two political bodies.

The leader of the CPSU delegation also observed that the agreement would not only strengthen existing relations between COPWE and CPSU but provides for exchange of experiences as well.

The delegation was welcomed by Comrade Dr Alemu Abebe, Comrade Wondimu Robi, COPWE Central Committee alternate member and head of Youth Affairs in COPWE's Organizational Department and Comrade Ambassador Konstantin and other staff members of the embassy. (ENA)



### Meeting With Alemu

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Mar 83 pp 1, 5

[Text] Comrade Dr Alemu Abebe, COPWE Central Committee Member and Head of COPWE's Nationalities Affairs Department, held talks here yesterday with Comrade A.V. Vlasov, Central Committee Member of the CPSU and First Secretary of the Checheno-Ingush Party Committee.

During the talks, Comrade Dr Alemu explained to the delegation members led by Comrade Vlasov on the victories scored by the broad masses of Ethiopia in the political, economic and social fields in the past years of the revolutionary struggle and the activities being carried out at present as part of the revolutionary process.

Meanwhile, Comrade Vlasov yesterday paid a visit to the headquarters of the Addis Ababa City Council where he was given a briefing on the founding of the city of Addis Ababa and the structuring and organisation of urban dwellers' associations.

The briefing to Comrade Vlasov was given by Comrade Abebe Engidasew, Member of the Executive Committee of the Addis Ababa City Council.

Also yesterday, Comrade A.V. Vlasov, met with comrades of the Foreign Affairs Department of COPWE and exchanged views and experiences with them.

During the discussion held at the COPWE Central Committee Office, Comrade Habete-Mariam Seyoum, Deputy Head of the COPWE Foreign Affairs Department briefed Comrade Vlasov on aspects of Ethiopia's foreign relations.

Present at the ceremony were Comrade Nessibu Taye, Ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia to the Soviet Union and COPWE Central Committee Member and Comrade Konstantine Fomichenko, Ambassador of the USSR to Socialist Ethiopia. (ENA)

### Talks With Lemma

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Feb 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] Comrade Lemma Gutema, COPWE Central Committee Member and COPWE Representative for Addis Ababa, and Comrade A.V. Vlasov, Central Committee Member of the CPSU and First Secretary of the Chercheno-Ingush Party Committee, held talks here yesterday.

During the talks, Comrade Lemma apprised Comrade Vlasov on the founding of Addis Ababa, the popular movement in the town in pre-revolutionary period and the revolutionary contribution of the urban dwellers since the onset of the Revolution. Comrade Lemma also explained the efforts made to establish the Addis Ababa COPWE and the ideological, political and organizational tasks accomplished since its establishment.

Comrade Lemma said that the broad masses under the guidance of COPWE are exerting maximum effort for the implementation of the Resolution of the Second COPWE Congress. He further noted that immense work was being carried out by the five zones in the capital to involve the estimated one and half million population of the city fully in all fields of endeavour.

Further stressing that the Addis Ababa COPWE is at present making a great contribution to spread knowledge of Marxism-Leninism among the masses as well as to promote organizational work towards the formation of the party of the working peoples, Comrade Lemma expressed hope that these activities will be greatly strengthened in the future.

Recalling that the exchanges of experiences with delegations of the socialist countries which have been made earlier have also made marked contribution, Comrade Lemma noted the benefits that would accrue from the present deliberation with Comrade Vlasov.

Speaking on his part, Comrade Vlasov said that he had been satisfied with the briefing he had received and pointed out that during his brief stay here he was able to learn of the active participation of urban dwellers in different fields and of the important role played by the Addis Ababa COPWE.

Comrade Lemma and Comrade Vlasov also deliberated and exchanged experiences in the areas of their activities.

Present during the discussions were Comrade Tadesse Gebre-Igziabher, COPWE Central Committee Member and Head of the Ideological Affairs of the Addis Ababa COPWE, Comrade Wondimu Robi, COPWE Central Committee Alternate Member and Head of the Youth Affairs Section in COPWE's Organizational Department, Comrade Meselech Asfaw, COPWE Central Committee Alternate Member and Head of the Women's Affairs in the Addis Ababa COPWE, Comrade Konstantin Fomichenko, Ambassador of the USSR to Socialist Ethiopia, members of the Addis Ababa COPWE and Head of the Zonal COPWE committees of the capital. (ENA)

#### Co-ops Visited

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] Debre Markos (ENA)--The delegation led by Comrade A.V. Vlasov, Central Committee member of the CPSU and First Secretary of the Checheno-Ingush Party Committee, Friday inspected the villages and activities of two producers' co-operatives in Debre-Markos province, Gojjam region.

When the delegation members arrived at the Abbai Bridge for a working visit of Gojjam region, they were accorded comradely welcome by Comrade Worku Mammo, Head of Ideological Affairs of the regional COPWE Committee, Comrade Dimtse Gebre-Medhin, the regional teputy Administrator, the regional COPWE committee members as well as representatives of government departments and mass organisations.

Peasant co-operatives in Dejen and Awabel districts in Debre-Markos province were then inspected by the members of the delegation. Chairmen of the co-operatives briefed the delegation members on the activities of the co-operatives and their present level of development together with the facilities and improved standard of their villages.

During the tour of inspection, the delegation members were greeted warmly by the peasants who presented performances depicting their culture.

In a statement on the occasion, Comrade Vlasov said that the strengthening of producers' co-operatives was of crucial importance to the building of a socialist economy in rural Ethiopia. He pointed out that encouraging results had been registered in this area, and urged the members of the co-operatives to increase their efforts in future.

The delegation exchanged souvenirs with the chairmen of the two co-operatives during the visit.

Present were Comrade Wondimu Robi, COPWE Central Committee Alternate member and Head of Youth Affairs in COPWE's Organizational Department, and other comrades.

CSO: 3400/1127

## LEGADADI BROADCASTING STATION OBSERVES SECOND ANNIVERSARY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Mar 83 pp 1, 5

[Text]

The Legedadi Educational Broadcasting Service, which operates under the Educational Mass Media Department of the Ministry of Education, Sunday marked the second anniversary of the launching of two popular week-end programmes.

At a ceremony held Sunday within the compound of the department, Comrade Goshu Wolde, Minister of Education and COPWE Central Committee member, presented certificates to members of the department's radio, engineering and technical services sections in recognition of their contributions to the programmes.

In his statement at the ceremony, Comrade Goshu said that, because of the need for expanding education both quantitatively and qualitatively and of thereby helping raise productivity, 11 broadcasting stations had been set up to supplement the educational effort.

Outlining the benefits of the educational broadcasting stations, Comrade Goshu emphasized their contributions in enhancing productivity, popularising modern scientific concepts, raising

the level of political consciousness of the masses and in relaying educational information in concrete and simple terms.

Comrade Goshu pointed out that the programmes of the educational broadcasting stations were giving aid to the regular educational programmes, the literacy campaign and teachers' training activities. The number of students, teachers and literacy followers who are making use of the programmes is continuously rising according to Comrade Goshu.

The Minister lauded the work of the Legedadi Radio Station and stated that the "healthy learning process" it had embarked upon must continue.

In a statement made earlier, Comrade Yihun-Belay Mengistu, Head of the Mass Media Department of the Ministry of Education, said that the aim of educational broadcasting is to introduce new methods of teaching in order to translate the curriculum into deeds. The educational mass media also aims at developing progressive culture and nurturing useful artistic heritages by

supplementing and supporting adult and correspondent education, he said.

Comrade Yihun-Belay further said that because of the efforts of the mass media department to promote such educational methods, the number of educational broadcasting stations had increased from two to eleven. The facilities have been strengthened with modern machines for film processing and editing, said Comrade Yihun-Belay, adding that the stations had enabled 5,000 students in the regular elementary school level and about a million followers of the literacy campaign and correspondence education to follow educational programmes from the different stations.

Comrade Asres Kebede, Head of the Radio Programme Section, also made a statement explaining the contents and preparations of the radio programmes. (ENA)

CSO: 3400/1127

## AETU SIGNS AGREEMENTS WITH WORKERS' UNIONS OF USSR, GDR

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Mar 83 pp 1, 5

[Text]

The All Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU) has signed agreements with workers' unions of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) which would lead to material and technical co-operation and the implementation of its training programmes.

This was disclosed yesterday by Comrade Tadesse Tamirat, Chairman of the AETU, upon his return here from a 20-day working visit to the two countries leading a two-member delegation.

In a statement he gave at the AETU headquarters, Comrade Tadesse said that the agreements with the workers' unions of the USSR and the GDR open up possibilities for material and technical assistance and for

short and long skill up-grading sessions which would be carried out both at home and abroad providing training opportunities for cadres and other members of the AETU.

Comrade Tadesse further pointed out that the AETU delegation, during its visit to the two countries, had exchanged views with the two countries' trade union leaders on bilateral relations and had gathered from them valuable experiences. The delegation had toured factories and industrial establishments and had witnessed activities of workers within their plants as well as taking note of how socialist emulation drives are conducted, said Comrade Tadesse.

(EN 1)

CSO: 3400/1127

## ETHIOPIA

### BRIEFS

ERITREAN KILLINGS BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS--(Embahra)--The Ethiopian Army of Aggression continued its fascist atrocities at (Embahra) last week, killing 16 people, 5 of them children, and wounding 4 others. Recently, the fascist Dergue shot six (Embahra) residents who were imprisoned at (Alega), having been arrested at (Begeb). Four of the relatives who had assembled for the funerals of the recent murder victims were detained by the fascist army and have been unheard of since. Other reports from the area say that they also arrested one citizen and killed a number of cattle. [Excerpts] [EA111450 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 11 Apr 83]

CSO: 3497/6



## REPORT ON CITIZENS' VETTING COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

London WEST AFRICA in English 28 Mar 83 pp 774-777

[Text] Ben Ephson examines in detail the activities of the Citizens' Vetting Committee since its first sitting 13 months ago.

BASED at Parliament House in Accra, the Citizens' Vetting Committee (CVC) has toured all the regions in the country since its first sitting in Accra in February last year. The legal backing for the CVC are PNDC Laws 1 and 18. Briefly, the CVC is to investigate persons whose lifestyle and expenditure substantially exceed their known or declared incomes. There are CVC sub-committees in all the regions which prepare cases for the main CVC to give final decisions on. Its sittings have revealed shocking cases of tax evasion and corrupt acquisition of wealth.

An examination of some of its sittings across the length and breadth of the country points to a general national disease: non-payment of taxes. The CVC gives people 48 hours to pay fines imposed on them but accepts arrangements to spread payments over a period of time. It is only when people can not discharge their fines that their assets are confiscated to the State. All monies due to the CVC are paid into PNDC Account no. 48 at the Bank of Ghana.

In the Ashanti Region, there was 56-year-old Mr. Ernest Owusu-Ansah, a store-keeper whose monthly income never exceeded C450 yet who acquired six houses including one valued at C1.8m. He had five cars, three of which he acquired in seven months, between February to September, 1981, at a total cost of C472,000. While he masqueraded as a common man, he led the lifestyle of a Maharaja.

For all these years, the highest tax Mr. Owusu-Ansah paid was C420 per annum. He was asked to pay tax plus a penalty of C6.5m. He could not pay and his assets, including all his bank balances as at December 31, 1981 were confiscated to the State.

As at March 10, 1983, the highest tax and penalty the CVC had imposed was C12.3m. on a Kumasi businessman, Mr. Paul Addai. He is a major distributor, importer and general merchant in cutlasses, carbide and trap wires. Mr. Addai, 50, has purchased 14 houses outright the latest was in January, 1982 at the cost of C400,000. From 1977 to 1982, he purchased eight vehicles, the latest in February, 1982 at a cost of C300,000. He grossly misrepresented his accounts and trading activities to the Central Revenue Department (CRD) with regard to the true position of his business and wealth. He declared an income of C266,000 in contrast to a turnover of C4.8m. for 1981. The fine of C12.3m. was imposed on Mr. Addai in July, 1982 and by March 8, 1983, he had paid half the amount.

In the Central Region, an interesting case came up before the CVC, concerning a 45-year-old bursar of Aggrey Memorial Secondary School at Cape Coast, Mr. Albert Afari Krampah, known in business circles as Kofi Afari. Between 1973 and 1977 when he was on a monthly salary of less than C300, Mr. Afari was able to put up a house he valued at C22,000. In 1980, he claimed he went to see the manager of the Co-operative Bank at Cape Coast,



opened an account with C200 and came out with an overdraft of C160,000 without giving any form of security. Whereas he was paying about C100 income tax on his monthly gross salary of C650, Mr. Afari was paying standard assessment of C500 on his huge monthly transport earnings of C65,000. The CVC accepted his evidence of earning C65,000 a month and allowed him 50 per cent as expenses. On that basis, his tax and penalty was assessed at C1.2m. That was in May, 1982 and by January 1, 1983, he had a balance of C331,000 to settle.

It is not only cases of tax evasion or illegal acquisition of wealth which have been unearthed by the CVC. For example, Messrs. Kwaku Owusu and Osei Kwaku of Kwaku Brothers Company Ltd. in Tamale in the Northern Region, had over C1m. in their deposit account with the Ghana Commercial Bank at Tamale. The two brothers had the effrontery to obtain a loan of C300,000 from the same bank, in addition to another loan of C300,000 from the Bank for Housing and Construction at Tamale. Ironically, other customers who genuinely needed loans to expand their businesses were denied such facilities.

In Ghana, it is an offence to own more than one government plot. On State Housing Corporation (SHC) forms, there are portions which requires applicants to declare whether they have any government house or plot. In 1975, Messrs. Kwaku and Kwaku used fraudulent means to obtain four government houses by grossly exaggerating the ages of children. For instance, a five-year-old boy was presented as a 27-year-old trader on an annual income of C7,000 and married with five dependants. Another six-year-old boy was presented as a 39-year-old contractor, married with five dependants.

## AFRC confiscation

When the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) came to the political scene in 1979, it confiscated the four houses. However, when Dr. Limann's Government came in, the brothers used clandestine means to re-acquire the houses.

In March, 1982, the two brothers succeeded in fixing passport photographs of two of the minors on State Housing Corporation forms, creating the impression that they had regularised the fraudulent acquisition by holding the buildings in trust

for minors. Since they were able to do this in the time of the PNDC, then one can see it as an indicator of the level of corruption in the Ghanaian society.

A critical analysis of CVC's activities shows that it is neither against the rich nor on a witch-hunting mission. In March, 1982, the late Mr. Lawrence William Owusu, Managing Director of Attakora Brothers Ltd. appeared before the CVC. He had well over C1m. in his account. Mr. Owusu's explanation that the funds belonged to the company and had mistakenly been paid into his personal account was accepted. The reason was that this mistake was reflected in the company's audited accounts at June 30, 1981, six months before the PNDC came to power.

A 55-year-old cedi millionaire, Mr. Rexford Obeng, appeared before the CVC in March, 1982. He is a director/shareholder in 13 companies and owns more than 10 houses. His accounting system was in such a bad state that the CVC gave him time to present audited accounts for the 13 companies, and he was due to appear before it in March 1983.

## Exoneration of ignorance

It is not everybody who is penalised. If the CVC is convinced that somebody is genuinely ignorant, he is exonerated or referred to the Central Revenue Department (CRD).

Efua Ehun alias Okomfo Nyamekye, a popular fetish priestess/herbalist appeared before the CVC on March 3, 1983. Owner of Akua Nyamekye Herbal Service, she had been in business for 18 years, by May, 1982, and had over C1m. in liquid assets. When called to appear before the CVC, she went, prepared accounts and paid total tax of C145,453, covering 1977/78 to 1981/82 to the CRD. From her evidence, the CVC decided that she genuinely did not know that herbalists were required to pay taxes on their incomes. She explained that most of the money in her account was held in trust for her patients to be used in feeding and clothing them. And the CVC did not find it necessary to impose any penalty.

Section 9A of PNDC Law 1, as amended by PNDC Law 18, gave the CVC power to vet a person in absentia, who, when having been given reasonable notice to appear, refuses or wilfully neglects to appear or where having appeared before the CVC,

subsequently refuses to appear again. The CVC applied Section 9A for the first time on March 9, 1983, when a Senior Stores Officer of the Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation (GWSC) was vetted in absentia. Contrary to the code of conduct required of a public officer, 35-year-old Philip Ahwireng Boakye performed similar duties for a private forwarding and clearing agency at Tema. He inflated port rents for GWSC and succeeded in defrauding the Corporation to the tune of over C2m. Mr. Boakye had all his assets, including a house and a Mitsubishi car confiscated to the State. His bank balances as at December 31, 1981, were also confiscated to the State. His bailor was also ordered to pay off the bail sum of C500,000 within 48 hours.

The activities of the CVC has made people aware of their tax obligations as the following tables indicate.

From Table A, one can see that the collection rate for July-December, 1982, was very high and it is likely that figures for 1982-83 will be double.

One feature about Table B is the drop in Import Licence Tax. Hitherto, businessmen with offices in briefcases applied for and got Import Licences. Now, only genuine businessmen get Import Licences which are under tight scrutiny.

The CVC has filled a very important gap the erstwhile Limann administration had every opportunity to close but woefully failed to do. The former President, Dr. Hilla Limann recognised this gap in his sessional address to Parliament on November 30, 1979:

"... my Government is determined to reverse the declining trend in revenue collection. Every effort will therefore be made to minimise and, if possible, eliminate tax evasion from which I expect much revenue to accrue

"Secondly, steps will be taken to raise the present low level of revenue collected as tax from all categories of self-employed persons. For example, whereas from the fiscal year 1976-77 through 1978-79 employees whose taxes are deducted at source, paid a total of C414m. in income taxes, self-employed persons and those on standard assessment paid only C60m., or just about 15 per cent of employees' contribution. This inequitable distribution of the tax burden will be corrected in order to raise revenue. I even believe that if all sections of the community would pay their fair share of taxes, it would be possible to give tax-relief to deserving persons

"The system of revenue collection at the ports will be tightened up since the effective

rate of import duty collected has never exceeded 20 per cent in the past three years. This strongly suggests massive or widespread tax evasion at our ports. Henceforth, steps will be taken to ensure the proper assessment of the value of imports declared by importers. Furthermore, no concessions, whatsoever, will be allowed prior to the clearance of goods from the ports.

"Government will take steps to strengthen the resources of all revenue collection agencies, so as to improve their tax collection efforts. They will also be expected to invoke all the legal powers granted them to ensure that all taxpayers fully discharge their tax liabilities.

"In the final analysis, the success of any measures to improve revenue collection depends also on the honesty of tax collection officers. I therefore wish to appeal to them to discharge their duties impartially and with honest devotion."

Article 205(4) of the abrogated Third Republican Constitution of 1979 stated that "any property or assets acquired by a public officer after the initial declaration required by clause (1) [Art 205(1)] of this article and which is not *reasonably attributable* [emphasis mine] to an income, gift, loan, inheritance or any other reasonable source shall be deemed to have been acquired in contravention of this Constitution." Article 207(1) empowered the Ombudsman to investigate in lieu of a written admission from the officer concerned. Article 207(4) enjoined the Ombudsman to take such action as he considered appropriate on the results of such investigation or admission. Section 61 of the 1975 Income Tax Decree (SMCD 5) clearly spelt out the penalty for making false declarations and returns in order to reduce taxes. In addition to the payment of tax evaded the tax evader is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding C5,000 and to a penalty of treble the amount of tax for which he is liable.

It is clear that the CVC has effectively combined an improved Article 205 of the constitution with SMCD 5 to bring sanity and accountability into the Ghanaian society. Big time income earners paid insultingly low income taxes and left the burden on small income earners like teachers, labourers and office clerks. The CVC has, on many occasions brought home the necessity for the Central Revenue Department to widen the taxation net. A survey of six newspaper vendors revealed average monthly earnings of C5,000 which is tax free. A bookman at a lorry park in central Accra makes an average of C800 a week,

also tax-free. However, even a Grade II driver in the Civil Service on an annual salary of C5,352 pays annual tax of C187.

The Citizens' Vetting Committee is one PNDC institution which has stood the test of time and its activities are those which can even be carried on under a civilian government. Regrettably, this is not the case with other PNDC institutions like the Public Tribunals and Price Control Courts. The earlier the PNDC brushes them up, the better will they serve the purposes for which they were set up, through the path of justice and fair play.

**Breakdown of monies collected by the CVC in the Greater Accra Region as at March 9, 1983**

(i) Total Orders given.	C93.7m.
(a) Actual cash collected.	C58m.
(b) Payments in transit monies due to contractors from the Ministry of Finance.	C3.5m.
(c) Value of properties taken in lieu of payment.	C2.7m.
(ii) Total Cash collected.	C64m.
(iii) Direct Assets confiscated — (a) 10 cars; (b) 13 houses.	

**TABLE A**

YEAR	ANNUAL ESTIMATES	AMOUNT COLLECTED
1979/80		C649.9m.
1980/81	C1,000m.	C1,000m.
1981/82 (July 81-June 82)	C1,200m.	C1,700m.
July 82-Dec 82 (6 months)	C906m.	C914m.

**TABLE B (some examples for 1981/82)**

DETAILS OF REVENUE	ESTIMATES	AMOUNT COLLECTED
Employees	C286.8m.	C386.8m.
Self Employed	C45.5m.	C237.7m.
Companies	C350.3m.	C511.8m.
Import Licence Tax	C305.2m.	C113.2m.
Capital Gains Tax	C771.4m.	C1,300m.

SOURCE: Central Revenue Department.

CS0: 3400/1125

## RAWLINGS CRITICIZES TRADERS WHO SEEK TO DISCREDIT REVOLUTION

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Mar 83 pp 1, 5

[Article by E.G.K. Deletsa]

[Text] **FLT-LT J. J. Rawlings, Chairman of the PNDC, has strongly criticized traders, especially, food sellers who want to starve the nation and discredit the December 31 Revolution.**

The Chairman who was speaking at a rally organised by the Nima PDC in connection with its first anniversary, said the demolition of Makola Number One Market during the AFRC regime was a psychological manoeuvre taken by the council as a last resort to stop killing women traders deeply involved in trade malpractices.

The Chairman, therefore, advised those who are actively subverting the ongoing revolutionary process to put a stop to it to avoid serious confrontation with the people.

"My life is committed to the restoration of the dignity of life. I ask for your co-operation," Rawlings stated.

He repeated his pledge that he would not fail the people so long as they help to build the nation.

FLT-Lt Rawlings said the current spate of bush fires all over the country would be investigated to find out whether it is an internally or externally planned sabotage or a natural disaster.

The Chairman who dwelt mainly on the topic "Man and Development" urged Ghanaians to develop their creative abilities, be inventive and stop the

over-dependence on foreigners for their basic needs.

FLT-Lt Rawlings told the large crowd amid cheers that he is his own barber, carpenter, tailor and that he does all other odd jobs himself in order to run away from the clutches of "kalabule" businessmen.

He announced that a meeting of market women to be addressed by him and other concerned citizens would be convened soon.

The meeting would try to resolve the ever-rising cost of living and how to arrest it.

Addressing a workers' rally at Tema, FLT-Lt Rawlings said utterances like neo-colonialism and imperialism have been made from ignorance without any meaning in relation to productivity, reports Rose Hayford.

The Chairman who addressed the rally at the Tema Sports Stadium in commemoration of the 30th Anniversary of Ghana's independence last Friday, remarked that the Ghanaian's lust for foreign goods has killed the enthusiasm of the local producers and the need for such industries to produce locally their needed raw materials.

He asked Ghanaians to deny themselves the use of certain basic items till such things could be obtained locally to help in the national development effort.

FLT-Lt Rawlings said when foreigners come into the country and find land lying fallow and fresh water flowing into the sea, they do not believe that there is hunger in the country.

He told the workers to aim at higher productivity after which he said they can start pointing at their enemies.

Touching on the workers' product allocation, the Chairman said it should be an agreement between the workers and managements as to what should be given to them.

The workers had earlier called on the Chairman to clarify the point on whether the allocation had been abolished entirely or the quantity cut.

According to the secretary of the Interim Coordinating Committee of WDCs and PDCs in Tema, Mr Anoff, the workers understood the Chairman's speech to mean that the allocation would only be "adjusted" but press reports indicated that it had been abolished. Thus, he said, created doubts in their minds.

The workers also called for a political programme to direct the revolution successfully.

They wondered why the idea of the formation of people's militia had died a natural death and called for its revival.

## ASAMOAH: BUREAUCRACY FRUSTRATES DECENTRALIZATION PLAN

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Mar 83 pp 1, 5

[Article by George Amosah]

[Text]

**BUREAUCRATIC** delays seem to be frustrating the smooth implementation of the government's decentralisation plan.

According to Dr Asamoah of the National Defence Committee (NDC) Standing Committee, an action programme drawn to ensure the systematic implementation of the plan is far behind schedule because civil servants with their "characteristically subtle intrigues" are frustrating the programme.

Dr Asamoah reaffirmed government's determination to carry this programme through. As such, as soon as the modalities of certain aspects of the plan had been worked out, officials who refused to go willingly would have to be forced out.

Dr Asamoah said this when he stood in for Mr P. V. Obeng, PNDC Coordinating Secretary at the inaugural meeting of the National Servicemen and Teaching Assistants Association at the School of Administration, Legon at the week-end. He spoke on the "Decentralisation Plan and how it relates to the National Serviceman".

He said the decentralisation plan presents a major challenge to national servicemen because as specialists in various fields they would be posted to

the regions and districts to study and assist in working out community development programmes.

National servicemen would also be expected to lead the creative activities in the rural areas aimed at exploiting local resources to achieve their development objectives.

Consequently, he advised, before servicemen go out it would be necessary for them to acquaint themselves adequately with local characteristics of the assigned area.

They must endeavour to understand the problems and expectations of the rural folk to be able to work with them effectively.

Dr Asamoah stressed that in the absence of this important background national servicemen would find their assignment very frustrating.

The National Servicemen and Teaching Assistants Association has been formed to offer members a suitable platform to project their interests. One such area is the question of their status in the university as they find themselves fitting in neither with the junior nor senior staff of the University.

The association would be the recognised body through which members could air their views.

OPOKU: LEARN FROM GDR

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 Mar 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Secretary for Industries, Science and Technology, Dr George B. Opoku, at the week-end urged the Ghana-German Democratic Republic Friendship Association to learn from the development process of the GDR and see how they could positively apply to the ongoing revolutionary process.

He said the PNDC was at the moment trying to bring together the national democratic and patriotic forces just as the GDR after the war organized all anti-facist forces to build their nation.

Addressing the seventh annual delegates conference of the association on "We should develop relations between Ghana and the GDR in the interest of our countries and in the interest of peace and progress," the Secretary called on all revolutionary forces to join hands with the Government to build a prosperous society.

The First Secretary of the GDR Embassy in Ghana, Mr Walfgang Fiolko, advised members to actively participate in the revolutionary process to bring about a change in the Ghanaian economy adding that the fulfilment of the revolution should be personal to all members.

He urged them to accept the ideas of Karl Marx to improve upon their living standards and ensure a better life for the society.

Mr Fiolko said it was the desire of the GDR to promote friendship and understanding among all nations and hoped that this year would be a decisive one in which international solidarity would be achieved.--GNA

CSO: 3400/1132



TSIKATA ASSAILS WESTERN INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Mar 83 pp 1, 5

[Article by Kojo Sam]

[Text] The Special Adviser to the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikara (rtd.) has blamed Western intelligence agencies both for his detention during the NRC regime and the constant harassment by the security agencies in the ousted Limann Administration.

He said because of his commitment to the African liberation struggle, particularly the role he played in the Congolese and Angolan struggles, the imperialist intelligence network mounted a campaign of vilification to destroy him in the face of the African struggle.

Such imperialist agencies aided by their local compradors, he said, were also responsible for the overthrow of the progressive government of Dr Kwame Nkrumah in 1966 and the assassination of Patrice Lumumba, Prime Minister of the then Congo Leopoldville (now Zaire) in 1960.

Captain Tsikata was answering questions in a GBC Television programme--Lite Sean last Sunday night.

The programme was hosted by Mr Emmanuel Allotey-Pappoe of the Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT) and Miss Emelia Cromwell Adama of GBC.

The Special Adviser, however, stressed that in spite of the numerous machinations to destroy his political image, he remained committed to the Ghanaian Revolution, but emphasised that "a revolution does not mean that one must use violence to achieve any objective".

Asked about his political belief, Captain Tsikata made it clear that he is an ardent Nkrumaist and, therefore, believes in socialism.

He, however, rejected the agitation that the Ghanaian Revolution should be chartered along the lines of a foreign ideology and declared: "Revolutions differ: we, therefore, have to evolve our own way of understanding the situation prevailing in our society."



When asked to reappraise the political situation since the launching of the December 31 Revolution, Captain Tsikata remarked: "We are living in difficult moments. There is a lot of tension in the society especially when a lot of people are finding it difficult to find food, education and other social services."

But, he declared: "As revolutionaries, all that we have to do is to gather these forces of tension and positively direct them for national development."

The Special Adviser, however, admitted that "we have made mistakes which must be corrected," adding, "things have not gone on smoothly with the PDCs, for instance, and we have to straighten their functions."

But he defended the formation and existence of the PDCs/WDCs, saying: "we definitely need a grassroot level of participation in the political affairs of the country and we think the PDCs are the best organs for mass participation in national affairs." To another question, Captain Tsikata denied that he was the driving force behind the PNDC.

"I don't have any influence, it is the Chairman who is in direct control of affairs and you can see from his pronouncements."

He also denied another suggestion that the PNDC does not meet regularly and that some decisions are taken without any consultations among the majority of the members.

"Naturally, as a human institution, there is bound to be a time when decisions have to be taken depending on the urgency of the issue at stake. Members may also have personal differences but it does not mean that they do not act collectively."

Captain Tsikata replied to another question that even though the PNDC has carried out a number of arrests, "none of those involved has been touched; indeed there has never been any single torture of plotters."

He announced that the Secretary for the Interior, Mr Johnny Hansen, "has already made a number of proposals on the detainees and very soon the intentions of the Government may be made public."

A lot of political and ordinary detainees, he further announced, have already been released on medical grounds.

Asked about his relationship with the PNDC Chairman, Flt-Lt. Jerry John Rawlings, since the AFRC regime in 1979, Captain Tsikata answered that even though he did not play any major role in the AFRC rule, he was consulted on a number of occasions in his private capacity.

Since then, they have been in touch with each other but stressed that he was not in Ghana when the December 31 Revolution was launched.

"I was only invited to help and since then, I have been in charge of the Security Secretariat.

He however explained that he was a member of the disbanded People's National Party (PNP) at the initial stages of the party's formation but "I had to leave because I had a lot of misgivings about the PNP which was being run by a Mafia-type group of people whom Nkrumah chastized."

On the thorny issue of his alleged involvement in the murder of three judges and a retired army officer, and therefore, his subsequent appearance before the Special Investigations Board (SIB), Captain Tsikata denied his involvement in the crime and said some people opposed to him manipulated the Board to invite him to appear before it so that they could use it as a platform to demand his resignation from the Government.

"It is very clear that the Board is being misused by some people and certain Western embassies in the country to discredit me."

The Special Adviser hoped the Board would come out with its final report as soon as possible to clear the air once and for all.

CSO: 4200/508

## CHIEF JUSTICE SAYS RIGHT OF APPEAL NECESSARY

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Mar 83 p 5

[Text] The Chief Justice, Mr Justice F. K. Apaloo yesterday expressed concern at the absence of the right of appeal at the public tribunals.

He said even though the public tribunals like the regular courts have power to try offences of dishonesty, the consequences of a conviction would be different depending on whether the suspect was tried by the regular-courts or by the tribunal.

Mr Justice Apaloo was delivering the keynote address at the opening of the annual law week by the Law Students Union at Legon.

The theme for the six-day celebration is "Law, Justice and Revolutionary Change."

The Chief Justice observed that if a person tried by a regular court believed he was wrongly convicted, he could appeal to a higher court, the rationale being that no human institution was immune to error.

But if he was convicted by the public tribunals, he had no right to appeal "however perverse the conclusion may be," he added.

Mr Justice Apaloo was not happy about the terms of sentence imposed by the tribunals and said they were obliged, by the law that brought them into existence to impose a minimum sentence of three years' of imprisonment or a fine or both.

Mr Justice Apaloo said even though the justification for such stiff punishment might be to deter people from committing the same offence, experience had shown that despite the existence of mandatory prison sentences, offences would still be committed by fallible human beings.

He observed that in spite of the existence of the death sentence, murder continues to top the criminal list in the courts, and added that despite the passing of the law 22 years ago imposing a minimum of five years imprisonment for offences concerning Indian hemp, the crime has increased.

He urged the revolutionaries who formulate the penal legislative policy to take a second look at the sentences that have been presented for public tribunals, especially the mandatory minimum prison sentence.

"Touching on the effects the December 31 Revolution has had on the law and the judiciary in Ghana, he said the advent of the revolution did not throw overboard the existing laws of the country.

He noted that the idea held by some individuals that the old laws have been abolished, led to the regrettable excesses committed by various persons and organisations.

Mr Justice Apaloo further observed that one aspect of the PNDC legislation which confers judicial power on the government impinges on the traditional concept of separation of powers.

He quoted PNDC Law 42 section 63 (3) which states "any powers of government shall be construed to include legislative, executive, administrative and judicial powers."

He explained that this section made the PNDC the highest court of the land and said it was unprecedented and dangerous.

He said the concept of separation of powers was important because its absence would make the life and liberty of the individual arbitrary and create a situation where the judge would also be the lawmaker.

The Chief Justice noted that many countries both east and west have seen the wisdom in depriving the executive of judicial power and said Ghana could profit from a study of these nations who have made a success of their political administration.

On persons still held in protective custody, Mr Justice Apaloo said many of them have not been charged with any offence and it would seem that the only reason for their continued imprisonment was their holding political office in the ousted civilian government or political party.

He lamented that imprisonment in such circumstances was becoming a familiar pattern in the country and said it was an encouraging omen for aspirants to political office in Ghana.

The function was chaired by Dr R. B. Turkson, Dean of the Law Faculty, University of Ghana.

CSO: 3400/1133

## COMMENTARY ON NEED TO END FOOD SHORTAGE

AB132005 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The government's announcement of an action program being undertaken to reduce the acute shortage of food in the country comes as a relief to many people who are anxious to know how the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] is reacting to a grave national problem. It is a fact that the present food crisis has brought about immense hardships for the mass of ordinary people, especially workers in the urban areas, and it is also beginning to tell on their morale as well as support for and participation in the on-going political changes in the country. Thus, the need for urgent attention and a vigorous action to ease the food crisis cannot be overstated.

It is true that many factors account for the present food crisis. These include short-term problems like the ravages of the weather and the resultant poor harvest of the last cropping season, recent destructive bush fires and the crisis-ridden transportation system which makes it impossible to cart food to consuming areas in good time. There are also long-term and structural problems relating to the overall position of food production in our neocolonial economy: the system of land relations in the countryside, the dependence on backward or imported technology and the ineffective agricultural policies that have been pursued over the years.

Even though these problems are not the making of the PNDC, as the government of the day the council has a responsibility of leading the nation to resolve the food crisis and the PNDC itself, by the policy measures it has proclaimed in its economic program as well as the just-announced action program, seems to be aware of both the immediate task of making available adequate food supplies to the people at reasonable prices and the implementation of policies that will go to resolve the problem fundamentally. This awareness is very positive and the just-announced package of measures need to be vigorously pursued in a systematical and coordinated manner. All government agencies, officers and individuals involved in the exercise ought to see this as a most urgent national duty to which full attention and energy must be devoted.

The duty entrusted to the air force to do an immediate aerial survey to confirm locked up stocks of local food for evacuation to needy areas is laudable. But

it is obvious that while foodstuffs are kept in barns or sheds, it would be difficult to locate them from the air. Thus, government officials, the police and members of defense committees in all districts, towns and the villages throughout the country must be involved and all relevant information passed through radio communication to a centralized point. Similarly, the evacuation of all food imports to consuming areas should be done on the basis of large-scale mobilization of workers for the exercise to be carried out with the required urgency.

The distribution system in the country needs to be overhauled and made more systematic in a way that will enable popular and democratic control by the people in their communities and work places to be exerted to avoid gross corruption and diversion of commodities.

Finally, it must be pointed out that the resolution of the food crisis cannot be achieved without the taking of political measures which will go to create the framework within which the problems can be tackled systematically. For example, there must be political measures to help uplift and strengthen the morale of the people, guarantee popular power and control over distribution and effect democratic reforms in the system of land ownership and land relations in the countryside. Political measures must also be taken to meet destabilization activities of the enemy in the bud and to ensure that reactionary forces do not cash in on the food prices and hardships of the people for counterrevolutionary propaganda which is ultimately against the general interest of the mass of our people.

CSO: 3400/1173



## SOUBRE'S POLITICS OF FINANCE EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Apr 83 p 883

[Text] Reporting from Abidjan, Brigitte Vanderveken outlines plans to build a new dam and power station to help satisfy the ever-increasing demand for electricity.

THE IVORY COAST is a power hungry country. Despite the worst economic recession since independence 23 years ago demand for electricity is still forecast to double during the 1980s. It is expected to out-strip projected production capacity by 1986. The shortfall could be made up by using spare capacity at Vridi thermal power station, but the cost would at least quadruple that of hydroelectric power.

The state controlled electricity company, *Energie Electrique de la Côte d'Ivoire*, has planned to fill the power gap by building a giant new dam and power station at Soubré on the Sassandra river in the west of the country. Soubré is downstream from the 165 mega-watt (MW) Buyo hydroelectric complex opened in 1980.

Soubré will be the Ivory Coast's sixth and largest hydroelectric power scheme. Planned production will be the equivalent of 90 per cent of current national production.

At least seven years are needed from conception to completion of a major hydroelectric project. This includes feasibility and engineering studies, arranging financing, tendering contracts, construction and start-up.

Difficulties in raising the \$650m. presently needed for Soubré have delayed the project by over a year. Present estimates are that it will not become fully operational until 1988. As a result of the delay, the Ivory Coast could face an awkward couple of years, especially if the economy picks up.

Three meetings of project financiers were necessary between May 1981 and February 1983 before the required funds

were mobilised. While the financing of electro-mechanical equipment, such as turbines and generators, posed no problem, negotiating for the civil works was much more delicate. The Planning and Industry Minister, Maurice Seri Gnoleba, said: "Certain institutions are not interested in the civil works because they generate little in the way of direct exports from industrialised countries."

And so it was left to multilateral financial institutions — led by the World Bank — to provide the untied aid totalling \$266m. to finance the civil works. But it was only due to the important support of Arab funds, participating for the first time in a major Ivorian development project, that the necessary dollars were finally pledged.

In return for the support of the Arab funds — the Saudi Development Fund, the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Opec Fund for International Development and the Arab Bank of Economic Development in Africa — the Government was asked that firms on the Arab boycott list should not be eligible for contracts.

The Ivorian government, the last in Africa to break off diplomatic relations with Israel, was reluctant to agree. Eventually a compromise was struck whereby the boycott clause would be mentioned in the loan agreements but not in the tender documents. The Arab representatives have referred back to their headquarters for approval.

Other funds for the civil works have been pledged by the Commonwealth Development Corporation, the European In-



vestment Bank and the African Development Bank (which includes nine Arab members).

Competition is expected to be intense for the tenders, which were issued to prequalified firms on March 15. There are nine French firms among the 22 prequalified for the prize civil works contract. A total of 180 firms from 20 countries have been prequalified for the nine separate parts of the total scheme.

## Construction badly hit

Mr. Gnoleba told the aid donors when they concluded the financial arrangements in Abidjan recently that the Soubré scheme would help revive the Ivorian economy. The construction sector, he said, had been particularly badly hit by the recession and the sharp cut in government investment. Locally-based firms are ex-

pected to pick up many sub-contracts. In order to save time, contracts for the construction of workers' accommodation at the dam site will be awarded to local firms as well.

Mr. Gnoleba pointed out that the Soubré scheme involved not only civil and electrical works but also "people, animals and crops." More than \$30m. would have to be spent on resettlement and the creation of new infrastructure.

Over 172 sq. kms. of land will be flooded by the dam and 2,000 hectares of plantations destroyed. An estimated 14,000 people will have to be resettled. New homes, schools, dispensaries, water and electricity supplies will have to be provided. People will also have to be trained and equipped for new activities such as fishing.

"Thus the construction of the Soubré dam also involves a global development programme in which the Health, Agriculture, Public Works and Transport, Construction and Town Planning, Interior Meat Production, Forestry and Water Resources Ministries must take part," Gnoleba said.

CSO: 3400/1179

## ILLEGAL BORDER TRADE ENORMOUS, SAYS NDEGWA

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 19 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Kul Bhushan]

[Text]

THE ILLEGAL border trade between Kenya and Tanzania is tremendous, the Governor of the Central Bank of Kenya, Mr. Philip Ndegwa has said.

Mr. Ndegwa said in the very near future the borders between the two countries were bound to be opened because the pressure was too strong and it cost Tanzania too much to keep them closed.

He said this to a group of West German executives at a luncheon hosted by their Ambassador in Nairobi on Thursday.

He said the economic situation in the eighties had become very tough for Africa with the erosion of her productive capacity. In Eastern Africa, Kenya was having border problems with her neighbours.

However in the very near future, common-sense will prevail and borders will be re-opened for trade, he said.

Mr. Ndegwa said foreign companies which had chosen Kenya as their headquarters will benefit ultimately because nothing can change Kenya's geographical position as the centre of this part of Africa, he said.

Kenya was moreover 20 years ahead on

economic development and in a position to support foreign companies.

Talking about the recent problems of imports and foreign exchange, Mr. Ndegwa said the situation must be looked through the perspective of the last 20 years during which Kenya had been very generous in providing facilities in everything.

He urged the businessmen to ignore the temporary setbacks of Kenya for her future was bright. After exhausting her first stage of industrial development, Kenya was geared for more sophisticated capital intensive products, he said.

He cautioned foreign companies in selecting their Kenyan partners, advising them not to bring in Kenyans who held top jobs in the Government today and when they lost them, they became an embarrassment. The criteria should be ability, honesty and trustworthiness, he said.

"Choose your business partner like your wife, it pays in the long run," he said.

On slow decisions by the Government authorities, he agreed that the civil service did not have the speed for decision-making which was required for the private sector.

He said he had sent some of his officers from the Central Bank to visit the large industrial units to see the need for spares for themselves and these officers had returned totally changed in their outlook.

## RURAL NEWSPAPER DOING WELL IN KISII, SAYS MINISTER

Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English 12 Mar 83 p 5

[Text]

KISII, Friday, (KNA) — The rural newspaper will not be affected in the current move by the government to have all rural newspapers based at provincial headquarters, the minister for information and broadcasting, Mr. Eliud Mwamunga has disclosed.

The minister said that because of its success, popularity and good distribution of the newspaper, his ministry will give the Kisii District first priority when funds are available to have a printing press instead of taking the newspaper to Kericho for printing.

He said that because of the newspaper's content it had earned several advertisements and the ministry would make every effort to help it flourish.

Mwamunga called on the

Kisii acting DC, Mr. Mwaura Mwingi at his office after addressing the staff of Kisii information office where he hailed the good work being done by the press team.

He disclosed that the ministry will start rural newspapers throughout the country so as to educate the people on the policies and development programmes of the country.

Due to the current financial constraints, the administration and other government departments should assist in the distribution of the rural newspapers as they enlighten activities connected with the government.

He also advised the editorial board of the Kisii newspaper to meet frequently to discuss the paper's policy and what should be given priority.

He called on the reporters in the ministry to be creative and vigilant in gathering news so as to keep the people informed.

He cautioned reporters against concentrating on personalities and petty issues.

"You should be impartial and report news accurately without showing inclination or favour of some personalities," he said.

Mr. Mwaura commended the government for starting a rural newspaper in the district, which, he said had now become part and parcel of the local people. He called on the government to find ways of retaining the present circulation of the paper which he said had been reduced from 8,000 to 5,000 due to financial constraints.

## DOCKERS EXPEL UNION SECRETARY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Mar 83 p 28

[Text]

The Mombasa Dockworkers Union executive committee yesterday expelled its assistant general secretary on allegations that he had been issuing press statements against union officials.

Mr Maurice Ndoo was last month barred from attending six committee meetings as a disciplinary measure.

The decision to suspend the union official was taken at a meeting where tight security was maintained by a contingent of police from Makupa Police Station. It is subject to ratification by a general meeting of the union's members.

Reliable sources in the committee told the *Nation* that Mr Ndoo denied several allegations made against him by Mr Yunis and that he opted to defend himself before a special meeting of members.

Speaking to the *Nation* after being expelled, Mr Ndoo said he had been subjected to mental torture and harassment to frustrate him to quit office.

"I was not even allowed to act in his (the secretary-general's) absence, have access to union files and telephones so as to execute my duties effectively," added the suspended official. He said he was still the assistant secretary of the union until his suspension or expulsion was ratified by the members.

Mr Ndoo urged the Labour Ministry to probe the general administration and financial management of the union. No statements of account had been brought before the committee, he said. "It is wrong for a union to operate as one's property while we were all elected to serve and promote the interests of members," he added.

Mr Ndoo is the fifth elected union official to be expelled. Only one official remains, apart from Mr Yunis. *CS*

The *Nation* was informed that under the union's constitution, expulsion can be ratified at a members' conference, which was usually held in July every year.

For the last five months Mr Yunis had been at loggerheads with the assistant treasurer, Mr Joseph Mutama, over the Makuli Fagia Club which eventually led to his expulsion.

CSO: 3400/1126

## POSSIBLE CLOSURE OF STEEL COMPANY REPORTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Mar 83 p 23

[Text]

A leading steel company, Brollo Kenya Limited in Mombasa, is threatened with permanent closure due to lack of raw materials.

On Friday, about 70 of the 130 employees were given notice to take their 1983 annual leave in advance.

The notice, signed by the company's personnel manager, Mr R. Kisiyenya, said that employees whose departments have already stopped operation must take all their 1983 leave in advance, beginning today. The notice advised employees to collect their March salary and leave pay from the cash office on Friday.

The departments concerned are technical office and head office, slitting and plates machine, profiles, workshop and maintenance, loading and electrical.

But reliable sources say that some of the employees concerned have refused to collect their pay. They have demanded that the Kenya Engineering and Allied Workers Union should take up the matter with the Ministry of Labour.

Others are said to have taken their mid-month advance and others who have debts were to go on unpaid leave without a cent.

One of the employees said: "The management never informed us in advance what was happening and the decision to send us on leave prematurely caught us by surprise."

He said he received a letter signed by the personnel manager which said in part: "You are quite aware that the company has been forced to stop production due to lack of raw materials. We regret to inform you, therefore, that you will be required to proceed on leave with effect from Monday, March 21, 1983."

The employee, who had several days leave pending, was told that he would be paid for the days but he would remain on leave without pay until he was recalled.

"Please leave your forwarding address with the personnel department so that you may be contacted when the materials have been received."

## Zinc

Informed sources within the company said that since 210 tons of zinc mysteriously disappeared from the company's premises in Mombasa last year, relationships between the management in Mombasa and the parent company based in Italy have been sour.

Early this year the chairman, Mr G. Brollo, requested the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) to resume their investigations into the disappearance of the zinc estimated to be worth more than Sh2 million.

Mr Brollo, writing from Italy, said that he had agreed to a request by the Mombasa office to temporarily suspend investigations by the police so that senior officers of the company can carry out precise checking.

He said that since the officers have exhausted all their checkings and new and supplementary results had not been obtained, he had asked the police to resume their investigations.

The *Nation* learnt that a number of top officers of the company have been questioned by the police and made statements.

## FARMERS TOLD NOT TO INTERPLANT COFFEE WITH OTHER FOOD CROPS

Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English 18 Mar 83 p 4

[Text]

KERUGOYA, Thursday. (KNA) — The central provincial commissioner, Mr. David Musila, has told coffee farmers in the province that from next season, they will not be allowed to interplant coffee with other food crops, and has asked agriculture extension officers to be vigilant against this practices.

Musila, who was addressing a mammoth *baraza* at Kianvaga in Gichugu division during a two-day tour of Kirinyaga by members of the provincial agricultural board, said poor husbandry had caused a 37,000 kilos drop in coffee production in the province last year.

He attributed the low yield to interplanting of food crops in coffee farms, spraying coffee with the wrong chemicals and failure to apply fertilizers or manure to coffee plants.

Stressing the importance of tree planting, the provincial commissioner said from next year saw millers in the province must start tree nurseries or show practical evidence of supporting afforestation before renewing their licences.

He said indiscriminate felling of trees should be discouraged, and expressed satisfaction with the positive response by some saw millers.

The PC who had earlier officially opened Waigiri cattle dip and inspected Baragwa tree nursery, commended Kirinyaga people for their efforts in eradicating tick borne diseases and in promoting rural afforestation.

He said the government had tightened regulations governing the supply of farm chemicals to protect farmers from being exploited by profit seeking suppliers who sold sub-standard or wrong chemicals to farmers.

He appealed to Kirinyaga people to live in peace and unity and avoid groupings aimed at dividing them since that retards progress in the area. He said all Kirinyaga people were Nyayo followers and should be guided by the Nyayo philosophy of love, peace and unity.

Addressing students of Kianvaga High School, the PC told parents not to treat their educated children as superiors, but to teach them to appreciate working in the farms. He said white collar jobs were no longer available and told students to apply their skills towards agricultural development.

The Provincial Agricultural Board later viewed fruit farming in Mewa Prison farm.

## FARMER PAYMENT SYSTEM BLAMED FOR FALL IN SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION

Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English 16 Mar 83 p 9

[Article by James Tumusiime]

[Text]

THE production of sugar cane in the country went down by 16 per cent between June and September, 1982, and this has been blamed on the system adopted by the millers for paying the farmers.

According to the Central Bank of Kenya quarterly report, *Economic and Financial Review*, seed cotton production also went down by 2 per cent and the repayment system was equally blamed for the decline.

Coffee production declined drastically by 17 per cent during the period under review, and the scanty rainfall in major growing areas was partly responsible for the decline.

During the same period, the output of sisal and pyrethrum increased by 27 and 3 per cent respectively, while tea production also rose by 2 per cent.

The publication goes on to say that deliveries of the major cereal crops to the National Cereal and Produce Board (NCPB) continued to increase during the quarter. Maize production increased by 80 per cent over a similar period in 1981, due to new maize seed H625 introduced during the period, coupled with good rainfall in the growing areas.

Wheat production rose by 24 per cent, while beans stock rose to 60,024 tonnes. Rice delivery declined by 4 per cent over the period.

According to the publication, good rains combined with better producer prices improved milk intake at Kenya Co-operative Creameries (KCC) by 14 per cent compared to a similar period in 1981, and cattle intake at the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) was up by 40 per cent. The rise was attributed to the anticipation of drought conditions during July-

September, which necessitated early delivery of animals to the KMC.

The outstanding credit to agriculture at the beginning of the period stood at shs. 2,529.7 million compared to shs. 2,259 million during the first quarter, a rise of 12 per cent.

Meanwhile a paper presented at the last week's meeting by the Society for International Development (SID) has noted that the share of Western Europe and Africa in Kenya's exports is relatively declining, while the share of Middle East, Far East, and Australia is increasing.

The paper by K. L. Sharma of the University of Nairobi on "Agricultural Exports and Development in Kenya", hailed the trend of geographical diversification as this would help to reduce loss in case of economic recession in one trading partner.



## STEEL MILL PLANNED FOR RUIRU

Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English 14 Mar 83 p 9

[Text]

THIKA, Sunday, (KNA) - Ruiru is rapidly growing as an important industrial town. Ruiru town, which until independence was a small shopping centre for workers in the surrounding coffee and sisal estates, now accommodates over 10 industries. In Ruiru today stands a 20-million shillings Towel Industries, the makers of towels, baby shawls and napkins.

The Ganjivan group of companies, the manufacturers of barbed wire, chain links, bolts, steel rods and other related steel products is establishing a steel rolling mill at a cost of shs. 100-million with a capacity of rolling 60,000 tons of imported billets per year.

The importation of billets will be drastically reduced when the Ruiru will expand to recycle 30,000 tons of local scrap metal per year saving the country foreign exchange. The company employs over 500 people.

Ruiru is attracting investors and some Nairobi-based industries are considering transferring their operations to Ruiru, according to sources.

The Dodhia group of companies of Nairobi have decided to transfer their industry to Ruiru. One of their subsidiaries, Spinners, and

Spinners Ltd. for example has a base in Ruiru. Spinners and Spinners are manufacturers of such items as clogs, shoes, knitting yarn and furnishing materials.

In Ruiru there are two wholly African owned concerns. These are the Mamuki Industries and Dimkas Wood Industries. Mamuki manufacture ploughs, cultivators and spades. Dimkas manufacture rulers, pegs and tooth picks.

Industries in the town will ease unemployment problems. The immediate problem to industrialists is the shortage of housing, water and lack of effective sewerage system.

### Population

Ruiru town serves a rural and urban population of nearly 25,000 people. According to the 1979 population census, Ruiru location had a population of 22,459.

Senior chief Simon Kamau Gitau of Ruiru said the problem facing the town at the moment is the provision of infrastructure for industries and increasing population.

There are two secondary schools, three primary schools, a post office, police station, and mobile bank in the town.

## COFFEE ACT AMENDMENT RECOMMENDED

Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English 13 Mar 83 p 6

[Editorial: "The Coffee Board"]

[Text]

LAST year when this newspaper uncovered the strange relations between the Kenya Coffee Board and Mbo-I-Kamiti farming company, the then chairman of the Coffee Board, Mr. Samuel Githegi, and the ministry of agriculture put out statements attacking our reports and suggesting that our reports were malicious and had been instigated by large coffee plantation farmers who did not want the board to help "small" farmers. As it turned out, the subject of our revelations was but the tip on an iceberg which some coffee growers now claim included the importation of worthless fertiliser by the board and the consequent loss of millions of shillings which the board was trying to recoup by pressuring coffee growers into buying the useless fertiliser. A court suit brought against the Coffee Board by East African Acceptances in connection with monies paid by the board to Mbo-I-Kamiti was recently adjudged against the board and it is not clear who will now be responsible for making good the loss which the board will incur as a result of the Mbo-I-Kamiti transactions. The removal this week of Mr. Githegi as chairman of the board is therefore a welcome move, but more needs to be done to prevent a recurrence of a situation in which the chairman of the board can act as if the board is a personal fiefdom with the apparent support of the ministry of agriculture. Coffee is too important an industry to be left to the machinations of a few individuals in the Coffee Board. The coffee act and all other relevant legislation should be amended to effect greater accountability in this body.

## BRIEFS

USSR TRADE MINIMAL--The Chairman of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr Francis Macharia, yesterday lamented the small volume of trade between Kenya and Russia. He was meeting a three-man Soviet trade delegation to Kenya which arrived yesterday to identify areas which can help improve trade between the two countries. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 19 Mar 83 p 3]

FINNISH AID--Finnish aid to Kenya during 1983 will amount to Shs 130 million and not Shs 13 million as reported in our yesterday's issue. The report was supplied by Kenya News Agency. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 16 Mar 83 p 3]

IMPORT COSTS--Kenya's import costs rose by 33.4 percent between 1981 and May last year, the latest issue of Central Bank of Kenya's Economic and Financial Review has said. The report stated that import costs rose from shs 7,224.27 million to shs 9,635.92 million during the period. The Review, dated July-September 1982, noted that the largest increases were recorded in oil, chemicals, manufactured products, machinery and transport machinery. But it added that on the other hand, export revenue also rose from shs 4,376.03 million to shs 5,130.78 million during the same period. Although the performance of the economy continued to be weak in the first quarter of last year, output of the major agricultural commodities continued to increase because of favourable weather and better producer prices. But it predicted a subsequent slack in the performance of Kenya's economy "because of troubled atmosphere of rising inflation and deteriorating world economy." According to the review, the tourist industry continued to grow in the period under review despite global economic difficulties. The reports disclosed that while bed occupancy rose by 1.2 percent, the earnings from the industry were estimated at shs 1,417.8 million in the first seven months of last year. [Text] [Nairobi THE FINANCIAL TIMES in English 14 Mar 83 p 9]

SABOTAGE CLAIM DISMISSED--The Central Organisation of Trade Unions (COTU) yesterday expressed shock at allegations by the Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE) that Cotu was destabilising the trade union movement by encouraging splinter groups. The Cotu Secretary-General, Mr Juma Boy, described the allegation made by the FKE's national chairman Mr T.C.J. Ramtu in Mombasa on Tuesday as "very unfortunate." Mr Boy said at a press conference in Nairobi: "I want to make it absolutely clear that Cotu does

not and will not support any splinter groups in our unions. Cotu is committed to the promotion of industrial peace and the welfare of the workers." He said any union member who was manipulated by power-hungry unionists should quit his union and remain unrepresented. Mr Ramtu had accused Cotu of jeopardising the promotion of trade unionism in Kenya by failing to attend meetings with the FKE. Workers in several unions in the local governments, the motor vehicle and shoe industries and banking have lately threatened to form splinter unions. Mr Boy said Cotu did not welcome the move and he asked the FKE to stop confusing the public. He said FKE was using the splinter groups as a "scapegoat" to cover the main issue concerning the disputed formula of the yet-to-be-signed revised Industrial Relations Charter. Mr Boy added that th4 FKE's strategy was to have the Management Staff Association headed by Mr Walter Adell and three other unions which were not part of the industrial unions, disbande. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Mar 83 p 3]

BORDER TALKS WITH ETHIOPIA--Kenya and Ethiopia have reiterated their commitment to strengthening the existing good-neighborliness and cooperation between the two countries. In a joint communique signed after a meeting at Kelam in Ethiopia officials from the two sides stressed the need for more frequent meetings at which common border problems can be thrashed out. The Kenyan delegation, led by Turkana DC [District Commissioner] Mr. Paul (Genga), included an assistant minister for cooperative development, Mr Peter Ejore, and the MP for Turkana East, Mr Japhet Ekidor. The Ethiopian delegation was led by Provincial Assistant Administrator for (Ginga) District Mr (Benzio Golema), who also chaired the meeting. Mr (Genga) said the two governments were negotiating to jointly use the River Omo to irrigate farms and it was imperative that the neighboring tribes in the area coexist peacefully. Other matters discussed included the recent clashes between the Turkana (Tomural) and Merille tribes which resulted in loss of human life and livestock. Elders from the Merille and Turkana tribes took a traditional peace oath to bind them. The next meeting will take place on 26 April. [Text] [EAl12335 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Apr 83]

CSO: 3400/1146

GOVERNMENT TAKES MEASURES AGAINST TERRORISM

MB101304 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, says that the Government of Lesotho is taking steps to provide special security measures to protect the Basotho living in rural areas from South African-sponsored terrorism. Dr Jonathan said this yesterday at a meeting he addressed at Mapoteng in Berea District.

Speaking about recent acts of terror against civilian targets in Lesotho, the prime minister said that the government would endeavor to protect everyone, although there might still be casualties. He said the latest incidents appeared to be directed at the ordinary Mosotho, and the government was already devising ways and means of improving the security of villages in Lesotho as part of the strengthening of the general security in the country.

Dr Jonathan advised chiefs and the people generally to report the movements of the South African-sponsored bandits immediately upon detection so that they can be apprehended. He said that the nation's survival was in its own hands, and it was up to everyone to play his part in bringing to a halt the present onslaught against Lesotho. The prime minister also asked those who were collaborating with the foreign-backed bandits to appeal to their Christian consciences, and he asked the nation to remain steadfast in its faith in God, as the present wave of terror could be God's test of our faith.

Referring to the attack on the Roman Catholic mission at Pitseng a few days ago by a group of bandits, including white people, Dr Jonathan said that it was not a political act but a savage undertaking. He said the mission neither had ANC bases nor any political relevance, but was purely a church institution helping students and aged people. He added that it was not the first time that the Roman Catholic Church had been violently attacked, and he cited as an example the attempt to burn the Cathedral of Our Lady of Victory in Maseru before the 1965 general elections. He said the same elements which made this attempt are involved in the Pitseng incident.

The prime minister said that the government will not be intimidated from its responsibility to protect the church and explained that the two members of the

Lesotho paramilitary force who were at Pitseng during the attack there had been sent because it had already been learned from intelligence sources that an attack on the mission was imminent.

At yesterday's meeting, three localities of the constituency handed over to the prime minister 170 maluti, being their contribution for the fund for victims of South African aggression set up by Dr Jonathan. In addition, the (Malimung) constituency yesterday contributed a further 160 maluti to the fund. Thanking for the contribution, the prime minister disclosed that the (total) of contributions in the fund to date were in excess of 50,000 maluti and that the figure was going to rise much higher in due course.

CSO: 3400/1145

## LIBERIA

### BRIEFS

MINISTER SAYS ECONOMY SHOULD IMPROVE--The economy of Liberia should start getting better by the end of this year or early 1984. This is the opinion of the minister of planning and economic affairs, Emmanuel Gardiner. Speaking to ELBC reporters yesterday, Minister Gardiner said the bad world economic situation has begun to turn around in Europe and America. He indicated the hope that Liberia will begin to feel this positive turn also. Minister Gardiner said because of the harsh economic conditions around the world, economic activities in Liberia have not been very encouraging. He mentioned the small production at the LAMCO [Liberian-American-Swedish Minerals Company] and the difficulty in collecting revenues as examples of the economic problems in Liberia. [Text] [AB111007 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 11 Apr 83]

PRC LEADERS BEHAVIOR--The minister of information, Dr Peter Naigow, says his ministry would not heap praises on the leaders of the People's Redemption Council [PRC]. He said the behavior of PRC leaders must agree with what the Information Ministry writes in the papers or says on radio and television. The minister, who said he intends to live in Liberia and does not want to make the same mistakes others made in the previous government, said we would only be making fools out of ourselves if our praises of PRC leaders do not correspond with their behavior. Speaking yesterday to the ELBC live outside broadcast team [as heard] during the arrival of foreign leaders, Minister Naigow said that the Information Ministry was very weak in the first year of the coup. He said as a result of the weakness at the Ministry of Information, the executive mansion now puts out press releases that should be coming out of the Ministry of Information. Mr Naigow also said people outside the country know very little about the present government and this does not encourage foreign investment. He said due to the present financial difficulties facing the government, much has not been done to promote the PRC government abroad. Mr Naigow said his ministry needs resources to promote the government. [Text] [AB110952 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 11 Apr 83]

CSO: 3400/1142



PRIME MINISTER JUGNAUTH ON DIEGO GARCIA, OTHER ISSUES

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 14 Feb 83 pp 1, 5

[Article by Vine Ramnauth in India]

[Text] "There now exists some disappointment among Mauritian voters, who believe that the government is incapable of satisfying their aspirations and hopes. It is a fact; disappointment definitely exists in Mauritius. Nor are the voters responsible for it. It is the country's leaders who bear responsibility for it. They were wrong to make big promises to the people when they were in the opposition camp. Now they realize that it is not easy to keep all the promises that were made."

These thoughts come from none other than Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth. It is the opinion he expressed yesterday afternoon in Delhi, at a "frank and cordial" meeting with Mauritian students in the Indian capital. Students anxious to know from the prime minister the current situation prevailing in Mauritius today asked Jugnauth a series of questions on policies and social issues.

Jugnauth said that the situation is "very critical" and that it is important for the necessary efforts to be made to consolidate the economy. Sacrifices must be made. There is no other choice. "Students who will return home after completing their studies must not expect a soft and easy life," the prime minister emphasized.

The Mauritian situation is catastrophic like that reigning in other countries. Furthermore, the prime minister said, the entire world is going through an economic crisis. "We cannot blame the former government 100 percent," he said, "but the situation could have been better if there had not been mismanagement of public funds," in his opinion.

The situation is growing more and more difficult from day to day, according to Jugnauth. "*Zordi nou pe essaie evite ene troisieme devaluation*" [We must try to avoid a third devaluation], he said. That is why we are now at the mercy of the IMF.

The sales tax is a vital need for our country's economic survival today, he believes. The government will not be able to get along without it. "*Mange*

*na pas ena, soit prend risque enan famine dans maurice soit accepte sales tax*" [Without the sales tax, there will not be enough to eat and there could be famine in Mauritius]. That is one of the IMF's conditions and the government has no other choice than to accept it.

Admitting that the MBC [Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation] does not operate as one would wish, he said that he will restore order as soon as he returns home. "The problem is that the new director and the minister of information cannot come to an agreement on certain matters."

On the subject of the strike affecting certain schools threatened with closure, the prime minister said that "there is no room for the 'mushroom schools.' They must close their doors."

And the political crisis that shook the MMM-PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] coalition? "It was more of a matter between Paul Berenger and myself," he told the students.

Diego

"I would have carried out a Falklands-type operation on Diego Garcia to make our sovereignty prevail if I had the means which the British prime minister had to use against Argentina."

Prime Minister Jugnauth made that statement while on a state visit to India, at a press conference held in New Delhi on 10 February. Jugnauth thus explained, in response to a question, his reaction when Mrs Thatcher told him last year in London that Diego Garcia would be returned to Mauritius when the Western countries no longer need it for their security.

The prime minister said that the discussions he had with Mrs Indira Gandhi dealt with the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, the summit conference of nonaligned nations, the international situation and bilateral questions. "I am satisfied that my visit is going to be a great success. It will be of advantage to both India and Mauritius." In fact, reliable sources in New Delhi indicate that the Indian Government has promised massive aid to Mauritius. In addition to financial assistance, India is willing to help Mauritius in several other domains, including health.

In spite of itself, Mauritius was provided with a nuclear base on its territory, the prime minister said. In the Western nations had truly wanted a base in order to ensure their security, they should have built one closer to their own territory. Great Britain looks ridiculous when it claims that the Diego Garcia base is "necessary for the defense of the Western world."

All that the government can do to recover Diego is to continue its fight on the diplomatic front and insist on its demand in international forums. At the next summit conference of nonaligned nations, Mauritius proposes to present a resolution dealing with recognition of its sovereignty over Diego. If all the countries supporting peace combine their efforts and support our demand, Mauritius will regain its sovereignty over that part of our territory and peace throughout the region will be a reality.

In response to a question, Jugnauth said that the two superpowers are very active in the Indian Ocean and that it is out of the question for Mauritius to grant privileges to the USSR in order to establish a kind of balance vis-a-vis the United States in the region. Mauritius has already prohibited any British or American warships from anchoring in its territorial waters. "Nevertheless, the region is open to all nations for navigation and peaceful purposes."

On the subject of Kampuchea's representation at the summit conference of non-aligned nations, Jugnauth said that he shares the opinion of other countries that favor the "empty seat" formula.

The prime minister condemned the proposal of linking the question of Namibia's independence to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. That country is a sovereign nation, the prime minister said, and is consequently free to request the assistance of a friend. A newsman then asked whether the same principle applied to Afghanistan.

Jugnauth and his delegation, accompanied by Madun Gujadhur, left New Delhi this morning for Calcutta.

11,464

CSO: 3419/660

LIBYAN DELEGATION EXPECTED FOR 'TWINNING CEREMONY' OF TRIPOLI, PORT-LOUIS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 4 Mar 83 p 4

[Text] The official program for the visit of a delegation of 80 Libyans to Mauritius, as part of the "twinning" of Port Louis and Tripoli, was made public yesterday at a press conference by Lord Mayor Bashir Khodabux.

The delegation, which will be headed by Mahamad Mohamad Ahwaidi Zahra, secretary of the people's committee of the municipality of Tripoli, will be made up of Abdalah Al Bouaishy, secretary of the people's committee and head of the economics section, Mohamad Adalah, secretary of the people's committee and head of communications, and Saif Mohamad, secretary of the people's committee and head of social security, a soccer team and a cultural troop.

The delegation, which is expected over the weekend, will travel to Mauritius by chartered plane for a week. During their stay, leaders of the delegation will be housed in government bungalows in Trouaux-Biches and other members at the Hotel Merville.

The Port Louis-Tripoli twinning ceremony will take place at 1700 hours on Wednesday. Lord Mayor Khodabux has stated that for advisers, "the twinning is not solely an exchange of documents or mere papers. It is a political decision aimed at consolidating bonds between the peoples of the Island of Mauritius and Libya."

Following the twinning ceremony, the lord mayor will proceed to grant honorary citizenship to Mahamad Mohamad Ahwaidy Zahra.

During their stay in Mauritius, the cultural troop will give performances in Port Louis, Curepipe, Vacoas/Phoenix and Souillac, while the soccer team will have games at the St Francois Xavier, Georges V, Belle Vue Harel and Guy Rozemont stadiums.

Heads of the Libyan delegation will pay courtesy visits to different prominent persons in the country.

11,464

CSO: 3419/660

## BRIEFS

CHAMPAGNE HYDROELECTRIC PLANT--The government has recently proceeded to complete a total reevaluation of the cost of the project to build the Champagne River hydroelectric plant. According to the most recent estimates made in January, the project will cost 538 million rupees, compared with the initial estimate of 389 million, an increase of 148.8 million rupees. At the end of last year, the CEB [Central Electricity Board] estimated that the project would cost 514.8 million rupees. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 25 Feb 83 p 1] 11,464

MINISTER BHAYAT ON NATIONALIZATION--Minister of Commerce and Industry Kader Bhayat assured investors yesterday that the industrial sector in general will not be affected by the government's nationalization program. On the contrary, he said, the government will take the necessary measures in order to create a suitable environment for the establishment of new industries in an atmosphere of competition permitting optimum use of the country's resources. Asked to address the general assembly of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Bhayat emphasized the efforts being made by the government for the purpose of promoting investments and exports. He also told merchants that the latter must not expect the government to take extensive measures to liberalize imports because the situation of our trade balance is still precarious. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 24 Feb 83 p 1] 11,464

FRENCH AID--The French aid package for the 1983-1985 period will amount to 115 million French francs (about 180 million rupees). That is what was decided at the eighth session of the French-Mauritian joint commission meeting held in Paris from 22 to 25 February. The aid is more than the sum received in 1981 for the 1981-1983 period, which was on the order of 80 million francs (about 120 million rupees), but is less than what the government had requested. Actually, the government had submitted about 30 projects for a sum of 235 million. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 28 Feb 83 p 1] 11,464

BUSINESSMEN PLAN FREE ZONE IN REUNION--A dozen Mauritian businessmen, accompanied by their legal adviser, Gaetan Duval, have gone on a "prospecting mission" to Reunion in order to study the possibility of setting up a free zone in the St Andre Commune. The delegation was headed by Ibrahim Abdoolah, who heads several enterprises, including the Lamco Insurance Company, the Marlon Shirt Factory and Austrex, Ltd (Mauritius). It included, among others, Goolam Nabee, bus manufacturer and hotel director, and A. Soodheen, a very well-known merchant in Port Louis. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Feb 83 p 1] 11,464

BUDGET DEFICIT--The trade balance for the first half of the 1982-1983 fiscal year showed a deficit of 225 million rupees. Our exports during that period brought in 2,357,700,000 rupees, while imports cost 2,582,700,000. The deficit is smaller than that recorded between July and December 1981 by 103.5 million rupees. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 5 Mar 83 p 1] 11,464

FRANCE DONATES HELICOPTER--The French Lama helicopter, a gift of the French Socialist Government to the Island of Mauritius within the framework of technical cooperation, arrived in Mauritius yesterday afternoon. The helicopter, brought in pieces by the Air France cargo plane, is now in a hangar at the Plaisance Airport. The helicopter pilot, Frenchman Jean-Yves Cartereau, also arrived yesterday on Air France. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 4 Mar 83 p 4] 11,464

FSCC WANTS ARTICLE 113 AMENDED--The Federation of Trade Unions of Public Authorities (FSCC) has decided to move into action to force the government to amend Article 113 of the constitution which, in its current form, constitutes a threat to job security of employees of paragovernment agencies. It will be recalled that this clause of the law was modified by the new government shortly after it went into office. Without clarifying the nature of actions planned by the Federation, Claude Genevieve, president of the FSCC, nevertheless announced that a wide-ranging campaign will soon be launched at the level of the 11 affiliated trade unions in order to make employees of the sector aware of the threat constituted by the Damocles sword hanging over their heads. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 4 Mar 83 p 1] 11,464

INFLATION RATE--In 1982, Mauritius had an inflation rate of 11.4 percent, 3.1 percent lower than that of the previous year. This rate is also the lowest recorded since 1979, the year of the first devaluation of the rupee. The figures for 1979, 1980 and 1981 are 14.5, 42 and 14.5 percent respectively. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Feb 83 p 1] 11,464

BRITISH INVESTORS--A group of British businessmen is now visiting Mauritius for the purpose of seeking out Mauritian partners for the launching of joint ventures. The group is being accompanied by Donald Moore and Chris Knight of the International Marketing and Economic Services (IMES). The latter is a British organization that tries to promote investments in Mauritius among British businessmen. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 10 Feb 83 p 4] 11,464

LIBYAN AID PROMISED--Returning this morning on board a Gulf Stream II aircraft of the Libyan Arab Airlines, Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth called his two official visits to India and Libya "successes." The plane, with a maximum capacity of 19, was made available to the prime minister during his visit to Libya by Col Mu'ammarr Qadhdhafi. In a statement made as he left the plane, Jugnauth reviewed the main lines of the success. Among other things, he confirmed the holding of meetings of the Mauritius-India and Mauritius-Libya joint commissions in April. The former will meet at the beginning of April and the latter during the second half of the same month. Precise dates have not yet been set. Jugnauth also announced the obtention of Libyan aid amounting to



10 million rupees, all of which will be used to finance the construction of a new cinema (rehabilitation center) (3 million rupees) and a building to house the International Criminal Court (7 million rupees). Two Libyan officials in charge of personnel accompanied the prime minister of Libya to Mauritius. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 31 Jan 83 p 1] 11,464

OPEC AID: The OPEC Fund for International Development gave approval this week to an aid program formulated by the government late last year to make up the deficit in the balance of payments. The aid, amounting to \$2 million (about 20 million rupees), was approved by the OPEC board of directors meeting on Tuesday. The loan will carry interest of 6 percent annually, plus 1 percent for servicing of the debt. The loan will be paid back over a period of 7 years, including a grace period of 3 years. The OPEC Fund is now finalizing documents relating to the loan, which will soon be turned over to the government for confirmation. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 19 Feb 83 p 4] 11,465

LABOR UNION 'COMMON FRONT'--According to all indications, this is the end of the government's "period of grace." In fact, the country's five trade union confederations have joined together in a Common Front that will lead to the formation of a single confederation. Without seeking any direct confrontation with the government, the confederation will play the role of an extraparlamentary opposition, according to statements made on Saturday by leaders of the CN [Confédération Nationale Trade Union Federation], the GWF [General Workers Federation], the MLC [Mauritius Labor Congress], the FTU [United Workers Federation], and the FPU [Federation unknown]. A letter was sent to the prime minister and all members of the government in order to explain the objectives of the front and to inform the internationalization of the trade union confederations not to yield before the pressure of the IMF and the World Bank against wage earners and employers. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 14 Feb 83 p 4] 11,466

LOOKING FOR A BETTER FUTURE--In the near future, Mauritius may enjoy financial stability. If the initial investment does not exceed 15,000 (about 150 million rupees). It was after a working meeting between the prime minister, Jean Claude de l'Estrac, and Peter Scholz, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, who is visiting Mauritius, that the official agreement was reiterated. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 23 Jan 83 p 1] 11,467

MAURITIUS IN A FAVORABLE POSITION--The Chamber of Commerce and Industry is very concerned by the situation of investments. Speaking of the prospects for 1983, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, its president, Benoit Arouff, stressed the fact that the capacity of Mauritius to attract foreign capital depends on several factors: its image abroad, relations maintained with its major partners, the EEC, the United States and countries in the region; the quality of the services that we wish to create for investors by our state-owned and private companies. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 12 Feb 83 p 2] 11,468



KOREAN OFFICIALS VISIT, PLEDGE MORE ASSISTANCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Feb 83 p 8

[Text] The Seventh Summit of Non-Aligned Countries and strengthening bilateral cooperation were the main topics of talks held yesterday in Maputo between delegations from Mozambique and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, headed by Valeriano Ferrao, state secretary for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique and Kim Ze-bong, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, respectively.

The North Korean diplomat arrived in Maputo Wednesday evening from Harare, leading a government delegation made up of Nam Gui-pio, deputy director of the Ministry of Foreign affairs, and Zeng In-gong, an official from that Korean ministry.

During the conversations held yesterday at the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the capital, the Mozambican State Secretariat referred to the frequent contacts between the two countries in the beginning of the two Marxist-Leninist parties, the FRELIMO Party and the Korean Labor Party.

Relations between the two nations go back to the armed struggle for the liberation of Mozambique, the Mozambican diplomat said. Referring to the militant position shared by the People's Republic of Mozambique and that Asian socialist country in the Non-Aligned Countries movement, the state secretary for foreign affairs said that it was apparent because they had expressed the same views in that international forum.

In regard to the various types of aid granted by North Korea to Mozambique, Valeriano Ferrao said that it included political, economic and diplomatic support.

In his statement, the Korean leader praised Mozambican efforts to overcome underdevelopment and to erase the legacy of colonialism.

He also supported Mozambique's determination to repel the racist maneuvers of Pretoria and its preparations for the Fourth Congress of the FRELIMO Party.

Confirming the position of his country on assistance to Mozambique, Kim Ze-bong assured that it would be expanded in political, military, diplomatic and economic fields.

Kim Ze-bong stressed Mozambique's role in the Non-Aligned and praised the progress made by forces headed by ANC and SWAPO in the armed struggle for the liberation of Southern Africa.

The Korean team, accompanied by the state secretary for foreign affairs and other officials from his Ministry, laid a wreath of flowers on the Monument to Mozambican Heroes and visited the Museum of the Revolution in the afternoon.

In the evening, the Korean delegation was honored at a dinner at one of the restaurants in the capital, offered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of our country.

The North Korean ambassador to Maputo, Kang Su-myong, attended all the events.

9805

CSO: 3442/161

RESULTS OF MACHEL'S VISIT TO USSR, GDR ANALYZED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] Resolutions of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee of the Political Bureau and of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly on the working friendship visits which President Samora Machel made at the beginning of this month to the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic were made public yesterday. They are reprinted in their entirety below:

Joint Resolution of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee of the Political Bureau and of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly:

1. At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Marshal of the Republic Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and president of the republic of the People's Republic of Mozambique, made a working visit to the USSR on 1 and 2 March 1983.
2. The FRELIMO Party's Central Committee of the Political Bureau and the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, in order to evaluate the report on the visit, met in joint session on 14 March 1983.

The two bodies recorded with satisfaction that:

- (a) The visit reinforced the ties of fraternal friendship and socialist solidarity and cooperation between our two parties and peoples, and reaffirmed the strategic nature of the alliance between the two states based on universal Marxist-Leninist principles, proletarian socialism and the principles embodied in the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. The visit also constituted an opportunity to reaffirm the inclusion of the Mozambican people's struggle in the global fight of the socialist community for peace and socialism.
- (b) The identity of viewpoints on the various matters discussed allowed for planning joint actions in the political and ideological, economic, military and diplomatic fields.
- (c) The results with reference to bilateral cooperation were substantially positive, in particular in the strengthening of cooperation between the

FRELIMO Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in the development of economic relations and in the strengthening of the defensive capability of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

3. With a view toward strengthening and deepening the relations between the Mozambican and Soviet peoples and between the two parties and states in the common struggle for peace and socialism, the joint session of the FRELIMO's Party's Central Committee Of the Political Bureau and the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly made the following decisions:

(a) To hail the successes achieved and to regard these results as an important development in the relations between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR. The session regarded the reinforcement of relations of friendship and solidarity between the Mozambican people and the Soviet people and between the two parties and states as constituting an important contribution to their common struggle for peace and socialism.

(b) That party and state organs should promote actions designed to give an organizational structure to the mutual agreement reached and to promote friendship and solidarity even more between the two parties, peoples and states.

Maputo, 14 March 1983.

The struggle continues!

9972

CSO: 3442/173

## BRIEFS

ITALY DONATES RICE--Yesterday the Italian Government delivered 7,000 tons of rice under a food aid agreement signed between our country and Italy last June. The event occurred in Maputo port on board the ship, "Marina Di Alimuri," in the presence of the Italian Ambassador to our country and the National Director of Domestic Trade, Carlos Carvalho. Carvalho said on the occasion that this donation represented a gesture of true solidarity and that the Italian people have traditionally supported Mozambican food programs. The rice will go to people in the southern part of the country, including the city of Maputo. The unloading of the rice has been taking place since 8 February and was completed yesterday in the capital. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Feb 83 p 8] 9805

HUNGARY DONATES CLOTHES--Hundreds of crates of food, clothing and medicine, sent by Hungary as a gesture of solidarity with Mozambique, were delivered yesterday to the State Secretary of the Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity with the People (AMASP), Abner Sansao Muthemba, by the Ambassador of that European socialist country, Gabor Suto. A ceremony to commemorate the gift was held at one of the stores on FPLM Avenue in Maputo. The donation, amounting to about 18 tons of goods, is from the Hungarian people in support of the Mozambican people, and especially those people most affected by the drought, and it was sent by the Solidarity Committee of the People's Republic of Hungary to its sister organization, AMASP. As the two officials exchanged the documents representing the donation, they expressed a mutual desire to strengthen cooperation and solidarity, which go back to the time of the Mozambican people's struggle for liberation. The extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of Hungary said on the occasion that the gift was an insignificant contribution, but that it "reflects the true solidarity of my nation which shares the difficulties you are experiencing as a result of natural disasters and aggression." The AMASP secretary general in turn expressed gratitude for the donation, saying that it reflected the profound feelings of solidarity that Hungary continues to have, as it did during the struggle for national liberation, and that "to us this means that Hungary continues to be our true friend." As Abner Sansao Muthemba said in guaranteeing that the priority proposed by Hungary for distributing these products would be carefully observed, "these are the best friends a nation can have--the ones who do not hesitate and who offer to help and sacrifice for the well-being of others." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Feb 83 p 2] 9805

PORTUGUESE SCHOOL IN MAPUTO--The Portuguese Government published in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA an ordinance to establish a Portuguese school in Maputo. This was approved by the Mozambican Government and will be built by the Portuguese. The Portuguese community in Mozambique has been waiting for some time for the publication of the ordinance establishing the school. It will be attended by the children of Portuguese citizens living in Mozambique. Mozambican authorities authorized the opening of this educational facility in 1981. Since then the Portuguese Government has been studying the project, particularly with regard to teaching, administrative and financial issues. The school was scheduled by the Portuguese Embassy in Maputo to open during the last quarter of 1982, but it was delayed because of difficulties the Portuguese government encountered in implementing the project. A survey conducted by the Portuguese Embassy among its citizens living in Mozambique showed that the school could be of immediate benefit to more than 1,500 children. In the initial stage, the school is expected to cover pre-primary and primary grades. In the future, there is a possibility that the secondary level will be introduced, depending on the number of students and other factors. During the visits to Mozambique of President Ramalho Eanes and Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao, Portuguese citizens indicated that one of their primary concerns was to see the school start operating as soon as possible. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Feb 83 p 8] 9805

USSR DELEGATION--A delegation from the Soviet Union headed by Valdimir Konkin, deputy minister of the State Committee for Technical and Professional Education, is expected today in Maputo. The Soviet delegation will establish contacts in the Mozambican capital with the minister of education and culture, and specifically with the National Directorate of Technical Education, to look into the status of cooperation in this area. At the end of the mission, which will last one week, contracts will be signed, according to information from the Ministry received by our editors yesterday. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Feb 83 p 2] 9805

ARGENTINA CP DONATION TO FRELIMO--The Argentine Communist Party in the People's Republic of Mozambique recently donated to the FRELIMO Party a check in the amount of 35,000 meticals, in support for the fourth congress, according to a letter sent to our editorial office by the Argentine CP. The letter went on to say that "our Marxist-Leninist cell which was recently formed is aware of the importance of the congresses of sister parties, in that they become true people's tribunals where progress and advances are assessed and the work of future years is outlined. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Feb 83 p 2] 9805

MARCELINO DOS SANTOS IN ROME--The secretary of the Central Committee for Economic Policy of the FRELIMO Party, Marcelino dos Santos, said in Rome on Wednesday that Mozambique would always support the struggle of the African National Congress (ANC) in South Africa. Marcelino dos Santos spoke at the ceremony at which he received the title of "Roman Citizen" bestowed on the leader of the ANC, Nelson Mandela, who has been a prisoner in South Africa for more than 20 years. "We are convinced that in the not too distant future, we will be able to present this honorary title to Nelson Mandela, after freeing him from

the grasp of the South African police," Marcelino dos Santos said. The president of the municipality of Rome and a member of the Italian Communist Party, Hugo Vetere, pointed out that Nelson Mandela had devoted his entire life to fighting against the "inhumane apartheid regime." Mandela was convicted in 1962 and was given a life sentence by the Pretoria regime for his struggle against the discriminatory regime in South Africa. Detained up to last year on Robben Island-prison, Mandela was then transferred to the Cabo city jail. The international Anti-Apartheid Movement last year started a campaign to put pressure on the Pretoria regime to release Nelson Mandela. Meanwhile, at the express wish of the ANC, the title of Roman citizen conferred on Nelson Mandela will remain in the archives of the People's Republic of Mozambique until the liberation of the South African people from the apartheid regime. As for the choice of Mozambique to represent Mandela in the Italian capital, this was also made by the ANC on the basis of the fact that Mozambique has always given its support to the just struggle of the South African people, led by the African National Congress. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Feb 83 p 8] 9805

GDR DONATES BOOKS--A total of 129 diversified literature books and 14 records for learning the German language were presented to the National Library yesterday in Maputo by Dieter Folder, counselor of embassy of the German Democratic Republic. The pedagogical material presented yesterday, besides books and records, also included dictionaries and other monographs which for the most part were markedly revolutionary in character, dealing with economic problems of the GDR and other countries. According to the GDR counselor of embassy, these books are being presented by his country's Women's Commission. The commission organized a business which realized a profit of 1,300 marks (approximately 20,000 meticals). Then they used this money to buy the books which were presented to the People's Republic of Mozambique. Joaquim Chigogoro, director of the National Library, expressed thanks to the people of the GDR for this gesture and for the solidarity it showed especially at this time when all the people here are finishing up preparations for the Fourth Congress. The books soon will be ready for readers to use, even before being catalogued; this is being done so that those interested can get a view of universal problems, particularly in the economic sector. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Mar 83 p 2] 9972

COASTAL COMMUNICATIONS STATION PLANNED--The construction of a future coastal communications station in Nacala, Nampula Province, will begin shortly. The newspaper NOTICIAS, which reports this, adds that this work is part of the project to establish a national telecommunications network for Mozambique merchant shipping. The same source further said that a similar station is now at an advanced stage of construction in Maputo, and the third station will be built in Beira. Meanwhile, all the equipment to establish a future maritime communications station, which will be built by an Italian enterprise that specializes in the field, has already arrived in Nacala. [Text] [MB090905 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 9 Apr 83]



## FORMULATION OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY URGED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Apr 83 pp 5, 12

[Text] A committee of experts drawn from all population groups should be created to formulate a national policy on education for a unitary Namibia.

This call was made by Mr Festus Muundjua, Head teacher at the Rossing Foundation Education Centre in Windhoek. He was addressing the Namibia Educational Forum as guest speaker at its latest meeting last week.

Mr Muundjua said education in Namibia leaves much to be desired, especially for the Non-Whites, since there is no authority like a ministry of education to control the education of the country.

He said he did not consider the Department of National Education a national institution. Department of Bantu Education or Department of Ethnic Education would be more applicable and more in keeping with what it really is, Mr Muundjua said.

"This is because our interim constitution — the notorious "AG 8" — is in essence a negation of the very concept of central authority." Its main pre-occupation, he added, was to emphasise ethnic education to perpetuate division.

### EXERCISE IN FUTILITY

"As long as we do not have a national policy of education for the whole country the exercise of education as it is today would be an exercise in futility," Mr Muundjua warned.

The educational question cannot be taken as an

isolated issue from the real national issue of political independence for Namibia.

Mr Muundjua said he believed education for the Non-Whites was not only inferior, but also badly administered.

It did not liberate, but controlled the mind of the Non-White child. Critical thinking and free academic discussions in the classrooms were not allowed, while the emphasis was on obedience.

The Department of National Education is not capable of taking any genuine action to solve the problems in Non-White schools at present, Mr Muundjua said.

"Education in Namibia, in its present form, is part of an oppressive system which serves foreign interests, such as racism, ethnicity and White domination," he said.

The government schools in SWA use the Cape Cur-

riculum which had very little or no relevance to the Namibian situation — especially as seen from a Black perspective.

### UNTRAINED

Mr Muundjua referred to various official reports and said majority of Non-White teachers were professionally untrained. Teachers with Standard 7 as their highest qualification made up 65 percent of the teaching corps. The level of instruction was therefore unsatisfactory.

National Education was trying to raise the level of education of untrained teachers through in-service training and part-time courses, lasting 1-4 weeks.

"But, can these professionally untrained teachers be transformed into trained teachers in subjects like maths, science, English, etc., over a period of 1-4 weeks, where it usually takes 3-4 years to produce a professionally trained

teacher?," Mr Muundjua asked.

"I do not think that we would rely on patchwork and stopgap measures when the situation is so bad that it calls for radical changes to put things right."

### FRUSTRATING

The shortage of classroom accommodation in practically all Non-White schools was another frustrating problem. There were overcrowded schools, many with large numbers of pupils, as many as 70 per class.

Many Black schools were using the platoon-system of afternoon sessions but physical and mental fatigue on the part of the youngsters resulted.

Supportive facilities such as libraries and laboratories usually did not exist, and if a school was lucky to have such facilities, it may not have trained staff to utilise them.

Mr Muundjua said he had the impression schools which did not resort under the Department of National Education were better off. During 1980 and 1982 the failure rate in those schools was 55 per cent in comparison to 80 percent in schools which fell under the Department.

"Should this surprise anybody when you hear that 65 percent of the teachers in the employ of the Department of National Education have only passed Standard 7?" Mr Muundjua asked.

Altogether 1 372 students wrote the Cape Matric in 1982. Approx-

imately 1 000 were Whites. Of the 407 which obtained exemption to go to university, 377 were Whites and 30 Non-Whites.

Coloured schools like Ella du Plessis, Dr Lemmer and Tamariskia each had one pupil which obtained a university exemption while Dobra and the Augustinium had only two and three respectively.

Seventeen students passed with distinction. They all came from White schools.

#### NON-EXISTENT

Pre school education for Non-Whites was virtually non-existent. Kindergartens performed a

vital function of socialising and orientating young children for subsequent formal education, Mr Muundjua said.

While poorer countries like Zambia and Kenya have started on these programmes, Namibia has not even begun to think about them as far as the Blacks are concerned, he said.

He also spoke out against discrimination against Black staff regarding their appointment in the Department to senior positions.

Mr Muundjua pleaded for an integrated multi-racial school-system and

said such a system would remove mutual fear, suspicion and hatred which have been engendered by apartheid.

"Schools, under-utilised because of ethnic restrictions would now open up for pupils and students of other groups," Mr Muundjua remarked.

He also suggested that more English medium schools should be built in Namibia.

Apartheid in schools has to go, but the present Department of National Education cannot do so as long as Namibia is a colony of South Africa," Mr Muundjua concluded.

RESULTS OF PRESIDENT'S PAKISTAN VISIT

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 8 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by Abdoulaye Boureima: "End of the Official Visit of President Kountche to Pakistan"]

[Excerpt] The head of state, General Seyni Kountche and the members of his delegation left Lahore Sunday morning after Niger and Pakistan had decided to promote their cooperation in trade particularly by signing a protocol relative to the establishment of a joint trade commission. This commission will contribute particularly to the development and intensification of trade between the two countries which henceforth will be able to organize trade fairs advantageous to the two parties. At the end of his visit to Pakistan, President Seyni Kountche invited his Pakistani counterpart to visit our country where the first meeting--next year probably--of the joint Pakistani-Nigerian cooperation commission will take place.

9824

CSO: 3419/659

## CANADIAN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 2 Mar 83 p 2

[Article: "Two Cooperation Agreements Between Canada and Niger Signed"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and the Canadian ambassador to Niger proceeded to sign two cooperation agreements for a total value of Fr CFA 5.845 billion. The following is the joint press communique which ratified the signing of the two agreements. His Excellency Mr. Ernest Hervert, Canadian ambassador accredited to the Niger Republic and His Excellency Mr. Daouda Diallo, minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation proceeded today, Tuesday 1 March 1982, to sign two cooperation agreements for a total value of Fr CFA 5.845 billion. The first agreement according to which Canada will open a line of credit in the form of a grant benefiting Niger for a value of Fr CFA 5.010 billion, will make it possible over the next 4 years to finance the purchase of Canadian products, both consumer goods and equipment, by authorized importers, ministries (state markets), parapublic organizations, semi-public companies under trusteeship and private companies. Within the framework of this agreement, during the course of 1983 Canada will supply Niger with fertilizers, pesticides, warehouses, chemicals for water purification, and electric cable. The second agreement has to do with small-scale development projects whose aim is to promote self-development by increasing the ability to carry out development projects initiated by local communities in Nigerian society. This aid will be oriented mainly towards agriculture, the expansion of community services and on satisfying basic needs. A sum of Fr CFA 835 million will be placed at Niger's disposal by Canada to finance the goods and services necessary for implementing the small-scale development projects as well as the technical assistance which a Canadian coordinator will provide for the 3 years of the project's duration.

9824

CSO: 3419/659

NEW METHOD OF SEARCHING FOR WATER IN BEDROCK AREAS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 3 Mar 83 pp 3, 8

[Article by Alilou Abdourahmane: "Searching for Water in Bedrock Areas: Geophysical Methods Soon to be Used in Niger"]

[Text] The hydrogeologists working in Niger and Professor Meyer de Stadelhofen propose using the most modern geophysical methods in the bedrock areas in the east of the country.

Yesterday morning we had an interview on the subject with Professor Meyer de Stadelhofen, from the Lausanne Geophysical Institute (Switzerland) to learn these modern methods which make it possible to search for water in bedrock areas and their chances of success. It must be observed that Professor Meyer de Stadelhofen was invited by the Ministry of Hydro-electric Energy, the Directorate of Water Resources and the geology department of the Niamey University. This invitation was possible thanks to Swiss-Nigerien cooperation actuated, on the Swiss side, by the University Institute for Development Studies whose experts are integrated into the various departments and offices responsible for the supply of water in our country.

Speaking of these geophysical methods, Professor Meyer de Stadelhofen mentioned that in particular these are electrical methods which are already being used in Niger and elsewhere also. There are also other methods, among them gravimetric methods (studies of variations in weight) which have not been used before now in searching for water in Niger or in the Sahel. These methods will be used especially in the bedrock areas in the east of the country.

It must be borne in mind that the drilling of wells in bedrock areas using traditional methods has been virtually impossible up to 1980. To alleviate the situation, a new technique has been used since 1980 which has made it possible to sink wells in bedrock areas (Liptako, South Maradi, Damagaram Mounio).

Thus, thanks to this technique (drilling using shaft-bottom hammers), an initial test made possible the sinking of 110 fitted out wells in the Liptako. This technique is also being used to sink 1000 wells in bedrock areas. By 31 October 1982, there was a total of 823 wells drilled of which 671 were positive.

geophysical methods (physics applied to the study of the substratum) are used in conjunction with shaft-bottom hammer methods. Before going on to shaft-bottom hammer methods, Professor Meyer told us, the most favorable areas must be chosen. To do this, geophysical methods are used in conjunction with traditional methods of geological study, ariel photography etc. which, thanks to the physical measurements taken on location, make it possible to choose the most likely area, the best spot in which to drill.

Speaking of the chances of success of the geophysical methods, Professor Meyer stated that they do not guarantee that water will be found. Nevertheless, he said, the chances of finding it are greatly increased. In this way the drilling of (unsuccessful) wells, which is expensive, can be avoided. The goal with these methods therefore is to sink fewer wells and get better results. This has the advantage of avoiding useless expenditures.

Meyer de Stadelhofen informed us, furthermore, that these methods have proven themselves in other countries (Mali, Senegal, Upper Volta) where there has been a high percentage of success in bedrock areas despite a few difficulties (water is found in a good majority of wells drilled). This method makes it possible above all to know that one is in a positive situation (water may be found) before drilling; the advantage of this is that the chances of success are doubled compared with the old method.

Search for water, like all scientific and technical research in general, requires, among other things, sufficient and qualified personnel. On this point we must emphasize the planned creation, within the Directorate for Water Resources, of a geophysical cell group (group of Nigerien geophysicists) which, at the beginning especially, could obtain the collaboration of some expatriates. Once established, this geophysical cell group will be able to do systematic, well organized work, unlike the occasional geophysical projects carried out by expatriates; these projects were extremely costly and in the end did not produce the results hoped for because they were too haphazard.

This group of geophysical cell group will progressively replace foreign firms which carry out occasional and costly studies.

END

Doc. 14/10/77

PORTUGAL REJECTS MINISTER'S CRITICISM

Portuguese Complacency Seen

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 17 Mar 83 p 24

[Text] The information minister of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe told EXPRESSO yesterday that his government may assume a firm attitude against the Portuguese Government if what he considered "complacency" was continued by the authorities relative to persons and organizations in our country who conspire against that former Portuguese colony.

Rafael Branco, who returns to his country on Monday, further said that one result of the mixed commission of the two countries, held last year, was a study of forms of cooperation to make possible the exploitation of sugar cane and its transformation into rum, alcohol and brandy, but he complained that Portugal had not yet made any statement on the subject, showing a certain lack of capacity for taking part on the financial level.

'Threat' Rejected

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Mar 83 p 3

[Text] The recent declarations by the minister of education and information of Sao Tome and Principe, according to which Portugal "responds inefficiently to projects for cooperation" with his country, "were very displeasing" to the Portuguese Government, according to a source close to Luis Fontoura, state secretary for cooperation and development.

The Sao Tomian minister, Rafael Branco, passing through Lisbon on his return from Brazil, where he had attended the inauguration of Governor Leonel Brizola, declared that Portugal was responding inefficiently to his country's proposals for cooperation and that the government of which he is a part "would adopt a firm position if the activities of groups opposed to the Sao Tomian regime continued on Portuguese territory."

With reference to this position a source close to the state secretary for cooperation and development declared to ANOP [Portuguese News Agency] that the Portuguese Government considered it "unacceptable that a minister from another country should come to Lisbon to make accusations and threats against Portugal."



he explained in this regard that Portugal is following a policy of active cooperation with Sao Tome and Principe in spite of the existence of a large debt and that cooperation is not more intense only due to the delay or lack of concrete proposals from the Portuguese Government.

The same source emphasized that the possible existence of groups in Portugal opposed to the Sao Tomian Government will be dealt with if such activities violate Portuguese law, but never because of external pressure or threats.

#### Sao Tome Disavows Charge

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Mar 83 p 3

[Text] The Embassy of Sao Tome and Principe in Lisbon reaffirmed yesterday "the excellence of the relations existing between its government and the Portuguese Government and denied any accusations and threats that some information organs said had been made by Minister Joaquim Rafael Branco.

Speaking of those statements, the embassy declared "they are baseless," adding that "there are mechanisms consecrated by international law and by diplomatic practice which permit two governments to adequately solve any potential problems that may arise."

The diplomatic representation of Sao Tome further declares that "cooperation with Portugal has wide perspectives for development and after the last meeting of the Mixed Commission, held in Sao Tome in November 1982, it acquired a new dynamism, overcoming some bureaucratic hindrances which had weakened it last year."

Minister Joaquim Rafael Branco, who arrived in Lisbon last week after traveling to Brazil, will return to his country next week. Later today he will be received by Luis Fontoura, state secretary for cooperation.

Another Sao Tomian minister, Celestino Costa, responsible for the commerce portfolio, was in the meantime received by Luis Fontoura yesterday in the Palace of the Necessities. The two men discussed subjects related to the development of cooperation between Portugal and Sao Tome.

It should be added that the Sao Tomian Embassy, in its communique of yesterday, regretted that "irresponsibility, bad faith or a deliberate intention of perverting the optimal relations existing between Portugal and Sao Tome were at the bottom of unfounded assumptions of position."

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DEMOCRATIC EXPERIMENT DEEMED POSITIVE DESPITE ITS FAILURES

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3424, 28 Mar 83 pp 766, 767

[Article by Moriba Magassouba]

[Text]

NOT CONTENT with rejecting the accusations of fraud levelled at him and his party by the opposition, Abdou Diouf has, in the style of all the best political operators, turned to fire upon his accusers: "If it had not been for the fraud by the opposition," he said soon after the elections, "the party and myself would have achieved an even greater majority."

It is difficult to imagine more than 83.45 per cent in the presidential poll and 79.94 per cent in the legislative in anything other than one of those banana republics where the local potentate gets, as a matter of course, 99.99 per cent of all votes, cast or otherwise. But even if Diouf is confident of his own popularity he should not be duped by the propaganda of his peers about the popularity of his party, the Parti Socialiste (PS). One need only consider the "shock" reportedly felt by that old political hand Jean Collin at the extent of the fraud to realise the depth of feeling against the cheating and the party "barons."

None of the presidential opponents had a chance against "Abdou": the people, cajoled by the "barons" as well as by local marabouts (religious leaders) and businessmen, voted for Diouf (and consequently his party). There was no apparent necessity for the contemptible methods that were undoubtedly used to ensure the massive victory unless they were to maintain the irresistible momentum of the PS.

A few months after his mandate was due for consideration (he had not previously been voted in by anyone except Senghor) Diouf advertised that profound changes were on the cards. Those that had held power for 20 years were, rightly or wrongly, considered by the opposition and the people to be corrupt. The national lists for the party "barons" confirmed fears that the status quo would be returned: many of these Old Guard were too scared to present themselves on the local lists. (The national list was decided by proportional representation at national level, thus virtually assuring the top half of the list a seat in the National Assembly on the coattails of Abdou's popularity.)

The extent of State support for the PS soon revealed itself. The Ministry of the Interior, which controlled the elections, appeared to support the ruling clique. It arranged for tens of thousands of voting identity cards to be distributed to those who were on the side of the PS.

Proof of this fraud was presented to the press by the PDS of Abdoulaye Wade and the RND of Cheikh Anta Diop at a Dakar press conference: during this meeting it was clearly established that the holding back of cards for potential opponents to the PS was at the root of the low turnout (about 40 per cent abstentions).

The Minister of the Interior, via confidential letter Number 0864 MINT/CAB 4

of February 4, violated the Electoral Code by telling Prefects and Governors that the production of any other identity card would not be required (*West Africa*, March 7).

The letter added that the Supreme Court — in theory independent of the Executive — had approved this measure. By shielding fraud through such transparent measures, Abdou Diouf disappointed many, not least the intellectuals of Dakar, who had before the election credited him with a certain amount of good faith. Diouf had also been credited with a desire for change in a country where the powers-that-be are virtually fossilised in their conservative repugnance of change.

In the face of all this the opposition has discovered a certain unity: it has decided to boycott the National Assembly and appeal to the Supreme Court about the conduct of the poll. Diouf has replied to these moves by firing a counter-salvo — "We would have done even better if the opposition hadn't cheated." But this has not regained him the initiative, that ingredient so important in *la politique politicienne*. Senegal has not in the past, and will not now, accept pompous invective in the place of true debate.

But the elections have wider consequences, the signs are that it will no longer suffice in this country to offer blanket solutions that both hide and smother basic

problems. The policies of the International Monetary Fund are not to the taste of everybody; even the Confederation of Senegalese Workers, which is affiliated to the ruling Parti Socialiste, has expressed its doubts.

By presenting the people with an essential "choice" of those he was leader of before, Abdou Diouf has exposed himself to many slings and arrows. People are beginning to say the unthinkable: "Abdou is to blame." The signs are that he has not smoothed over the 20 years of Senghor's now highly criticised rule. "Will he be able to carry the Senegalese through another 20?", an opposition politician asked.

The electoral campaign, and particularly the articulate contribution of Abdoulaye Wade, revealed a New Senegalese. For the first time, men and women dared — the word is not too strong — to publicly question the marabouts, the religious leaders, it was said, should stick to prayers and stay out of politics. Such an attitude would have been inconceivable a few months ago!

The strength of Senegalese democracy is inversely proportional to a reduction in the power of the marabouts. And in as much as it demystified the marabouts, so the democratic experiment, for all its failures, was a positive experience. And yet one finds it sad, very sad, that this potential democratic symphony was in the end spoiled by so many discordant notes.

SIERRA LEONE

GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE TAXES ON FISHING TRAWLERS BY 200 PERCENT

AB112127 Paris APP in English 1745 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Freetown, Sierra Leone, 11 Apr (AFP)--Sierra Leone is raising taxes on fishing trawlers by 200 percent over the next two years to bring them in line with those of other African countries, Acting Minister of Fisheries and Natural Resources Abass Bundu said here.

He told newsmen following a newspaper report that the price of fish was to go up by 450 percent that while Somalia charged 20 percent of the value of the catch, Guinea-Conakry and Guinea-Bissau each charged 200 dollars and Liberia 125 dollars. Sierra Leone charged only 45 leones (about 15 dollars) on fish and 75 leones (about 25 dollars) on shrimps.

Mr Bundu, who spoke of poaching within Sierra Leone's 200-mile limit, said that taxes would be increased to 200 leones on fish and 300 leones on shrimps during the next two years.

He said that everything would be done from now on to "protect our national interest by ensuring that all possible revenue from such resources was properly tapped."

Mr Bundu said that there was a "huge loss" of foreign exchange earnings to the country through foreign mother ships taking catches from trawlers fishing in Sierra Leone waters.

But he acknowledged that government officials were failing to keep a check on what was going on. Regulations would now be tightened up.

The minister admitted that Sierra Leone's greatest handicap was its inability to police its 200-mile territorial limit, there being only one gunboat which was at sea only occasionally either for lack of spare parts or fuel.

Contacts were being made with foreign governments to provide patrol boats and even aircraft to stop what he called a "free-for-all situation." Mr Bundu said. Arguments with other countries were also being reviewed to ensure that Sierra Leone's exports left enough fish for domestic consumption.

HNP SAYS REFERENDUM MUST INCLUDE NAMIBIA

MB090918 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Apr 83 p 2

[By Joubert Malherbe, Pretoria Bureau]

[Text] The Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP] leader, Mr Jaap Marais, has called on the nationalist government to include whites in South West Africa in the proposed referendum on the "new" constitutional dispensation.

In an article in the HNP mouthpiece, DIE AFRIKANER, Mr Marias says it is "morally and constitutionally" imperative that SWA whites be included and he says he is convinced the constitutional proposals will be rejected by the majority of whites.

The prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, had said earlier he would only call a referendum if the new proposals differed substantially from the 1977 National Party [NP] proposals. That he has now done so implies there are "drastic deviations" (from the 1977 proposals).

Mr Marais says the government has already made up its mind that blacks in "white" areas will eventually be included in the new deal--"in spite of assurances and guarantees given to the contrary".

And this, Mr Marais warns, will eventually lead whites in South Africa into the same predicament as white in "Rhodesia" (sic).

He adds the HNP will stress the Zimbabwe-South Africa analogy during the pre-referendum campaign.

Mr Marais says the timing of the announcement of the referendum was apparently chosen to remove the "burning issue" of the constitutional proposals from the pending by-elections, but warns that the HNP will use the by-elections as a prelude to the referendum.

Concerning SWA whites, Mr Marais says they had part in the change in South Africa's constitution from a monarchy to a republic and they should now also be afforded the opportunity to say whether the existing dispensation should be "dismantled".

CSO: 3400/1143

SOUTH AFRICA

BOThA CALLS U.S. STATEMENT ON MKHIZE 'PREMATURE'

MB081200 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Apr 83 p 1

[By John Battersby, political correspondent]

[Text] The South African Government "deeply regretted" incidents like the shooting of community leader Mr Saul Mkhize, the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

And a spokesman for the police directorate of public relations disclosed yesterday that an investigation headed by a senior police officer was being conducted into the circumstances surrounding Mr Mkhize's death.

This follows an usually strong statement by the United State State Department on Tuesday in which the Reagan administration deplored the shooting of Mr Mkhize, denounced the government's ethnic homelands policy, and called for a "full investigation" into the circumstances surrounding his death.

This is the latest development in an escalating row over the death of Mr Mkhize who was elected by the 5,000 Driefontein villages to spearhead resistance to the government's plans for the forced removal of the landowners.

Mr Botha said yesterday that he could not say whether an investigation would be conducted into Mr Mkhize's death because "that does not fall under my department."

And in an interview with the RAND DAILY MAIL he described the U.S. statement on the matter as "premature."

"It is our general point of view that the United States--or any country--ought not to interfere in our internal affairs," he said.

He said that there had been no direct approaches to the government on the matter.

"The correct procedure in a case like this is not to issue a public statement but to approach South Africa for the facts," he said.

The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, could not be reached for comment yesterday but he told the MAIL earlier this week that he was fully informed on the shooting but did not wish to add anything to the official police statement.

Yesterday Brigadier M. Van Eyk, officer commanding of the police directorate of public relations, said "the whole matter" was being investigated and that the details would be sent to the attorney-general for his decision.

He said there could be criminal trial on the question of an alleged illegal gathering.

He added, however, that an investigation headed by a senior police officer was being conducted into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr Mkhize.

"We issued a statement after the incident and are now awaiting the result of the investigation. We would be pleased if anyone who thinks they have evidence in the matter would contact us," Brig Van Eyk said.

Anyone with evidence about the shooting on Saturday should contact the Standerton police.

The post-mortem on Mr Mkhize is to be held today.

The Mkhize family has engaged a private pathologist to represent its interests at the post-mortem.

The funeral is to be held next Saturday at Driefontein.

The Black Sash will hold a demonstration today in protest against the shooting of Mr Mkhize.

END 8400/1143



## SOUTH AFRICA

### JOHANNESBURG COMMENTS ON FRENCH BAN ON RUGBY TOUR

MB111126 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Station commentary: "Relations With France"]

[Text] French Government actions on sports contacts with South Africa--as a result of which the proposed rugby tour is in the balance--illustrate an important reality facing this country in its international relations. That is, the striking dualism in many governments' policies toward it.

An awareness of the dualism is needed to put events like the sports boycott in their proper perspective. Under pressure from radical caucuses, both domestic and external, such governments maintain a facade of hostility characterized by aggressive rhetoric and gestures that involve no cost to themselves. In fact, the real cost to either side of that overt dimension of the policy is usually negligible. At the same time, in the substance of their dealings with South Africa, they shy away from actions that would do material damage to a mutually beneficial relationship.

In areas of trade, technological cooperation, strategic planning--the areas affecting the real national interests of the two sides--a healthy entente exists. It is a policy of pragmatic expediency, and the French are among the world's foremost exponents of it. It was expressed in a nutshell by the president of the French Rugby Federation, Mr Albert Ferrasse, in his reaction to the new code of conduct restricting contacts for amateur sports. Whereas, as a sportsman, he was being limited in pursuing normal relations, Mr Ferrasse pointed out as a French businessman he would have been free, and even encouraged, to travel to South Africa and do all he could to extend his contacts.

The Mitterrand government's behavior accurately reflects its dilemma. After his election, the new French president immediately embarked on a program of socialist expansion internally and, abroad, further alignment with the Third World. In Southern Africa, his minister for African affairs declared: We hope to help countries survive South African imperialism in the technical, military and economic domains.

By the middle of last year, however, inflation and stagnation and a traumatic loss for France of its position as a leading exporting nation were imposing

new policies. Austerity and trade promotion became the priorities. In Africa restive stirrings among traditional conservative black allies required assurances that France's role of active support against radical and Soviet adventurism would be maintained. The facade of the policy was kept in place as a sop to the political pressure groups. But the substance underwent a rapid and dramatic change. Trade and commercial contacts with South Africa have not only been left alone, they have been encouraged to expand. Government spokesmen have firmly rejected demands that France should support the sanctions campaign.

South Africa represents a small fraction of French exports, but it is a valuable one and in a time of shrinking markets worldwide, it is all the more so. South Africa's position as a reliable and competitive supplier of uranium, coal and other raw materials has important strategic as well as economic implications for France. The dualism--the growth of useful cooperation side by side with aggressive gestures like the sports code--will no doubt remain. It enables the French Government and others to avoid having to take decisions that might well harm their real interests and, of course, South Africa's. In the present state of world affairs, South Africa must live with that.

CSO: 3400/1143

PIK SILENT ON FUNDING OF PRO-SA MAGAZINE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL 24 Mar 83 p 1

[Text]

CAPE TOWN - The Government is funding a highly pro-South African magazine in Europe but the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has declined to say how much money is being spent or to reveal its name.

He told Parliament yesterday, in reply to questions by Mr Peter Gastrow, PFP MP for Durban Central, that the magazine was published by a public relations company as part of its general activities.

Since private people and organisations also contributed financially, it was not considered in the public interest to reveal its name, he said.

However, it was learned yesterday that the magazine, which describes itself as the "Bulletin of the various associations, friendship, contact and liaison groups between Southern Africa and the national and European parliamentary assemblies", is published in Paris and is called "Courrier Austral Parlementaire".

Mr Gastrow said in an interview that he intended to press Mr Botha for more information about it because it was "blatant propaganda which could only make the task of our

foreign missions abroad more difficult."

"We cannot hope to convince people overseas with this sort of propaganda material and our foreign service knows it. I am surprised we are contributing financially to it," said Mr Gastrow.

An edition of the CAP published last July carried as its cover story, under the headline "The Myth of the Century", how South Africa was wrongfully vilified.

"It is thus that South Africa continues to be presented as a land of the apocalypse where a handful of abominable whites maintain millions of poor blacks in a state of abject slavery with a hand of iron, fire and torture," said the magazine.

Later it said: "In defence, one can say that for the past 30 years the West has heard only one side of the story, a deafening story related by its own enemies who are playing a diabolical game which consists of keeping those who might be tempted to know more, ignorant of the facts."

It was time that Europe and elsewhere started lending an ear to the "so-called culprits".

CSO: 3400/1122

## NEW ISLAMIC 'BANK' FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Announcing SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 20 Mar 83 p 4

(Article by Amir Memon)

## Text

**AFTER** almost two years of negotiation with the Ministry of Finance, a group of Muslim businessmen have formed and started operating a totally new financial investment institution, the Islamic Corporation (IC).

In tune with the Islamic injunction forbidding interest gains on loans, the IC will pay dividends at a rate dependent on profitability of investments.

The resurgence of Islamic nationalism throughout the world has contributed to influencing every aspect of Muslim society, not least of which is banking.

Authorised share capital is R2 million, of which 200 000 R1 shares have been issued. The rest will be taken up as business grows.

The initial application to establish an Islamic bank was refused by the Ministry of Finance on the grounds that the large number of existing banking institutions provided a comprehensive range of services to the public.

Further, such a bank would serve the interest of a specific community only.

The IC will receive money from members of the Islamic faith only for periods of not less than five years.

Additional banks at this juncture would therefore not be in the public interest, the businessmen were told.

IC MD Ebrahim Kharsany says it was established in an effort to satisfy the needs of devout Muslims intent on avoiding the issue of interest. He estimated the SA Muslim population to be in the region of 500 000.

The concept of an Islamic banking system was mooted in Egypt in the early 1960s, but failed to take off — largely for political reasons, according to Mr Kharsany.

With an unprecedented growth of capital reserves in oil-rich Middle East countries after the 1973 petroleum crisis, alternatives to the interest-oriented system of banking was increasingly examined.

Mr Kharsany estimates surplus cash reserves in the Opec countries available for investment to be in the region of \$400 000-million.

Saudi Arabia later pioneered the establishment of the Industrial Development Bank (IDB) in partnership with Libya, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. IDB's initial capital outlay of \$904 02-million grew to \$2 000-million.

Last year IDB financed 16 foreign trade operations worth \$243.4-million along with 39 other projects amounting to \$195.2-million.

Two of the biggest projects undertaken were the leasing of a \$14-million oil tanker to Pakistan and a \$20-million commitment to Syria for the purchase of oil.

Kuwait Finance House, the country's first Islamic bank operating since 1979, has invested in a number of housing and insurance projects.

A Bahrain bank newly registered in Geneva, Dar Al Maal Al Islami (Islamic House of Funds) (DMI) has been promised initial investments in the region of \$2 000-million from private investors and Arab governments.

DMI will spearhead expansion into the European and American markets, where it plans to establish 26 investment companies, 20 insurance co-operatives and 28 Islamic banks.

IC's Mr Kharsany says Islamic banks have been "highly successful", returning profits in 1980 equivalent to an annual interest rate of 11.25%.

"IDB in Saudi Arabia, being extremely successful, shows annual earnings of up to 25%," he says.

Bankers are, however, cautious in viewing such high returns, saying that the banks are heavily involved in speculative real estate, which is notoriously volatile in the Gulf.

"Although there have been no Islamic bank failures to date, it will take a few more years to judge their performance," says Mr Kharsany.

The formation of IC is seen as the first step towards the formation of a fully fledged bank.

land as they who work at three mines in the area.

The miners apparently want to join MAAT.

But it feels its own resources are too thinly stretched to take on the three mines as well and has asked Fosatu to consider doing so, perhaps by setting up a new union for the purpose.

MAAT suggests a new union could concentrate on two or three mines and then consider expanding.

The biggest black mine union, the National Union of Mineworkers, belongs to Fosatu's rival the Council of Unions of SA. If Fosatu goes ahead, it might well accuse it of "poaching" from N.U.M.

But Fosatu is likely to argue that the chances of one black union organising the industry on its own are slim and that a decision by it to move into the mines would prompt a further growth in black mine unionism.

THE Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce has appointed its first full-time labour adviser, one of whose chief jobs will be to help members in their dealings with unions.

What makes the move sure to be controversial is the adviser's identity. He is former TucsA president, Mr Andre Malherbe.

TucsA is constantly at war with emerging black unions, some of whom say they would prefer to ally themselves with hard-line employers than TucsA.

Relations between Mr Malherbe himself and emerging unions are less than cordial, and were not improved last year when he played a key role in defeating a motion condemning detention without trial at the last TucsA congress.

Black unions are certain to note his appointment with interest.

1981 1400/1122

## RECESSION IMPACTS ON PORT TRAFFIC

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 20 Mar 83 p 7

[Article by Elizabeth Rouse]

[Text]

THE recession has badly damaged SA trade through the ports, according to the latest official figures.

Port Elizabeth harbour has been worst hit in the recession. Total cargo handled was down a disastrous 72% in January this year compared with the same time in 1982.

Traffic declines of between 18,6% and 30% were experienced at Saldanha Bay, East London, Durban and Cape Town.

Only Richards Bay, through which South Africa's coal is exported on contract, managed to raise tonnage handled — by 15%.

Total tonnage handled at all harbours was down 15%, but harbours, like pipelines, continued to operate profitably for SA Transport Services.

Although port costs were up sharply at near R37,4-million in January (R19,6-million in January 1982), higher charges pushed up total income to R51,3-million (R32,4-million).

Railways and SAA continued to incur heavy losses, which pushed SATS's deficit to R56,25-million in the first month of this year from a mere R2,68-million in January 1982.

SATS's total losses for the 10 months April 1982 to January 1983 amounted to a colossal R428,4-mil-

lion against R12,7-million in the previous comparable period.

Port Elizabeth suffered a steep fall in exports of ferrochrome, asbestos, steel and concentrates.

These commodities accounted mainly for a tonnage slump to 263 471 tons in January compared with 692 517 tons handled in the first month in 1982.

The decline in iron-ore exports caused Saldanha Bay's total cargo handled to fall by 30% to 670 002 tons (961 242).

A cut in copper exports from Zaire and Zimbabwe through East London resulted in that harbour's traffic slowing down by 25,3% to 319 012 tons (426 730).

Imports were off sharply at Durban but exports held up well, and the decline in traffic was a comparatively mild 19,7% to 1,277-million tons (1,591-million).

Total cargo handled in Cape Town dropped by 18,6% to 44 554 tons (423 461), also due mainly to a sharp cut in imports.

Richards Bay's cargo handled rose to almost 2,320-million tons (2,017-million).

The total of ocean-going ships which passed through South African ports declined from 473 to 520.

This may not seem a large fall, but some ships, such as the container ships, must be travelling light.

## SPEECH MADE BY MR. LITTLER TO PRIME MINISTER

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Mar '83 p. 1

[Text]

Mr Prime Minister,

WHATEVER South Africa is short of, it certainly is not problems.

Does it then make sense to create new ones?

To raise the question of parliamentary free speech and the right of the media to report what MPs say would, in ordinary circumstances, make no sense.

But to do so now, at a time when your hands are busy with new constitutions, is really very difficult to understand.

Not only are there constitutional matters to be settled, but if there are idle minds or hands around they could most usefully be applied to deal with inflation, housing, unemployment, education, crime, terrorism and many other social and economic problems.

You are the longest serving member of our Parliament and over the decades you have not only taken part in many historic debates, but have spoken both deliberately and, perhaps like me sometimes, in anger and have always enjoyed parliamentary privilege.

You, therefore, better than most, should know what parliamentary privilege means.

As an MP, Cabinet Minister and as Prime Minister your speeches have been reported, and as a politician you have experienced both the hostile and the flattering report, but above all you have seen how important it is to have reported in the media the speeches, statements and debates of Parliament, so that the public may know what is going on.

The history and traditions of Parliament I am sure have had their influence on you during the long period from May 26, 1948, in which you have in Parliament.

For these and other reasons I look to you as any in the defence of parliamentary freedom of speech.

It has been said by you and others that the Westminster system needs to be changed.

□ □ □

When we talk about such change I hope we mean only change in the type of government, that we mean majoritarian forms in which the winner takes all are not suitable for Africa and that protection needs to be given to minorities.

I trust that under a new constitutional dispensation we will not give up the traditions and conventions of our Parliament, built up and fought for over centuries. This means not only freedom of speech and reporting by the media, it also means, amongst others, the right to initiate proposals, freedom from arrest and perhaps, most important, financial control and the accountability of the executive to Parliament.

These are traditions of Westminster on which we have built.

Men have in the past in the United Kingdom been debarred from Parliament, been deprived of office, gone to prison and even been convicted of high treason because of their exercise of parliamentary rights.

These men named us as their heirs to this valued inheritance of parliamentary privilege.

We cannot abandon it and we need it, particularly now that you contemplate a new constitutional dispensation. The representatives of other races you contemplate having in Parliament must surely feel that in exercising their duties they will have the same rights we have enjoyed.



Members of your Cabinet have expressed their concern that MPs are free to say in Parliament that which is punishable if said outside.

What they fail to realise is that this is precisely what parliamentary privilege is all about. Not to be prosecuted or sued civilly is the whole essence of parliamentary privilege.



Your fears that the statements of MPs could possibly on occasion jeopardise state security are groundless.

Whatever may be said by members of your party in the hurly burly of debate, surely you accept that MPs behave responsibly?

In any event, if they failed to do this, existing procedures give the Speaker

and Parliament the necessary power both to discipline and prevent publication where they would deem it appropriate.

So there is no risk to state security. But there is a risk if there are new laws or regulations, because any inroad upon our parliamentary privilege will harm not only MPs and the public's right to be informed, but will dent our image both at home and abroad.

So please give this matter some more thought and join with those of us who are the champions of the right of the MP to speak freely and the right of the public to be informed.

I therefore make this appeal to you — eliminate this threat from our public life and let our freedom of speech remain inviolate.

**Harry Schwarz, MP**

## TRANSKEI BUDGET FUNDING INCREASED

(Johannesburg TEL C1 1205 in English 31 Mar 83 p 21)

[Text]

UMTATA — The Transkei National Assembly yesterday voted an additional R78-million to the Budget for the 1982/83 financial year.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Sidney Qaba, said the actual amount appropriated was R41-million and R36-million was a reallocation of an amount which was included in the current Budget.

The amount of R36 400 000 was provided under the finance vote last year and kept in the trust account for revision of civil servants' salaries, loans to the Transkei Development Corporation, Transkei Road Transportation capital and various projects which were still under evaluation at the time.

Mr Qaba warned various departments not to "unduly over-burden the

taxpayers" and to exercise utmost care in the utilisation of the available limited resources in view of the worsening recession which faced the country's economy.

Mr Qaba also piloted another Bill through appropriating R50-million from the Transkei Government Development Fund to meet the requirements of the state until the main Budget for 1983/84 was ready.

"It is obvious that the Appropriation Bill for the ensuing financial year will not be passed on April 1 1983. It is for that reason that the Part Appropriation Bill should be consid-

ered by this assembly for the continuation of normal services — statutory or contractual — which had been authorised through an existing Appropriation Act," he said.

Referring to the drought, the leader of the opposition, Mr Caledon Mda, thanked the South African Government for making available a drought relief fund.

However, he said, the Transkei Government should, in allocating these funds, consider that although the whole country had suffered the devastation, certain areas had suffered worse than others. — Sapa.

(50: 3400/111)

## DETAILS ON 1983 BUDGET GIVEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Mar 83 pp 18-21

[Text] Fiscal Policy Was a Success

FISCAL policy achieved its objectives fully during the past year, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday.

He said that in close co-ordination with monetary policy, fiscal policy had made a vital contribution to the success of the overall economic strategy of "consolidation and adjustment."

Last year's Budget, Mr Horwood said, had been designed to promote consolidation and adjustment in three main ways.

"Firstly it provided for an increase in total expenditure of only 11.5 percent above the revised es-

timate for the previous year.

"Secondly, the deficit before borrowing for 1982/83 was estimated at only R2 380-million, or 2.8 percent of gross domestic product.

"Thirdly, provision was made to finance this expected deficit in such a way that not only the Exchequer, but also the Government sector as a whole, including the extra-budgetary funds, would be able to avoid any net recourse to bank credit."

To design such a Budget in the prevailing circumstances implied increases in tax rates.

"In anticipation of this need, I had therefore already increased the General Sales Tax from four to five percent and imposed a 10 percent surcharge on imports in the Part Appropriation Bill in February 1982.

"These steps were supplemented in the main Budget by increases in certain ad valorem excise duties and by a moderate increase in company tax.

"In addition, I imposed a loan levy of five percent on individual taxpayers. Later in the year it also became necessary to raise the General Sales Tax from five to six per cent."

## Budget Aims at Inflation Growth

CAPE TOWN — The government's broad policy for the year ahead would be one of continued market orientated financial discipline, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said.

Introducing the main budget in the Assembly, he said it would be designed to lay the foundation for higher growth with less inflation and increased balance of payments stability.

Referring to the implications of the present economic situation for fiscal and monetary policy in the year ahead, Mr Horwood said since the real growth rate was now negative and the balance of payments in surplus, the question arose whether the time had not arrived for a policy of deliberate "reflation" or "stimulation" of the economy as a whole.

"In the field of fiscal policy such an approach would imply some combi-

nation of materially higher government spending and tax reductions, resulting in a substantially larger budgetary deficit before borrowing than that of the past year.

"And in the field of the money supply, lower interest rates and presumably some depreciation of the Rand."

Mr Horwood said he had no hesitation in rejecting any such policy, which would amount to attempting to "spending ourselves out of the recession."

It would increase the rate of inflation, harm the balance of payments, weaken the currency, reduce the net foreign reserves and damage our overseas credit rating.

For these reasons it would in the longer term undermine and not promote real economic growth.

In South Africa today, even in most reasonably developed countries, the whole notion of showing either a green light or a red light to the economy was too oversimplified to be useful and had, in fact, gone out of fashion.

We live in a world in which the gold price, exchange rates and interest rates all fluctuate considerably, and in a country with developed financial markets in which our financial policies have to be market orientated to be effective.

In such circumstances our policies cannot remain static for any length of time but have to be adjusted almost continuously to changing circumstances.

It was clear that the Government had, in fact, made such adjustments throughout the past two years.

Thus, when it became clear towards the end of 1981 that our policies ten-

ded, on balance, to be too accommodative, we took the necessary steps to tighten them and accepted the need for higher taxes and interest rates.

Then, in the latter part of 1982, as our conservative measures increasingly took effect and the balance of payments improved, while the recessionary tendency in the economy continued, we consciously eased our monetary policy by permitting a certain increase of liquidity and a substantial decline in interest rates.

"In the year ahead we continue to adjust our policies to changing circumstances."

For the time being, however, he believed the Government had gone as far as it should in this direction, Mr Horwood said.

The need to curb inflation had to receive particular emphasis in the months ahead. In the latter half of 1981 and the first half of 1982, in order to deal with the balance of payments problem in a manner which did not unduly aggravate the domestic recession, it had been necessary to allow the Rand to depreciate in response to market forces.

"However, now that this strategy had achieved

its immediate objectives and the depreciation of the Rand been reversed, the highest priority must be given to reducing the rate of inflation.

"Salary and wage adjustments throughout the economy have been exceptionally high for three years in succession, having far outrun productivity, and have had a major part in the General upward thrust of costs and prices — especially when such pay increases have been accompanied by a low propensity to save."

There had been much discussion recently of the contribution made to inflation in South Africa by structural factors such as low productivity, inadequate competition, tariff protection and increases in administered prices.

"Quite clearly all these matters are relevant and important and are having the close study and attention of the authorities in their own right."

The pricing of public utility goods and services, which was what was involved when talking of "administered prices", was an extremely complex subject, particularly as the undertakings concerned were more often than not monopolies, Mr Horwood said.

## Investment Allowances in Industry to End

INVESTMENT allowances in the industrial sector would be discontinued from June 30, 1985, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said in his Budget speech yesterday.

In its stead, he proposed an extension of accelerated depreciation through initial allowances.

Mr Horwood said the standing commission of taxation policy had recently submitted its report to him. It had recommended that investment allowances in the industrial sector should be discontinued.

This was "because of its high cost to the Exchequer, its very limited role as an anti-cyclical instru-

ment, its doubtful efficacy (save in marginal cases) as an incentive to investment, and its exposure to abuse.

"The commission proposed, however, that an extension of accelerated depreciation through initial allowances be considered in its stead."

Mr Horwood said he accepted this recommendation and proposed that:

- The 30 percent investment allowance in respect of machinery and plant which expires on June 30 1985, and the 20 percent investment allowance in

respect of buildings, be not renewed

- In the case of machinery and plant used in a process of manufacture and brought into use on or after July 1, 1985, the 20 percent initial allowance be increased to 55 percent; and

- 2 In the case of a building in which a process of manufacture is carried on and which is brought into use on or after July 1, 1986, an initial allowance of 20 percent of the cost be granted

## Taxation To Be on a Uniform Basis

ALL taxpayers in South Africa are to be taxed on a uniform basis in terms of the Income Tax Act from March 1, next year.

"This was announced by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, when he delivered his budget speech yesterday.

Agreement had been reached with the 11 national states on the final phasing out of the Black Taxation Act, he said.

In terms of the National States Constitution Act of 1971, the various self-governing states had the right to tax the income of their citizens regardless of where such citizens resided in South Africa.

In 1979 it had been decided, in consultation with the Governments of these states, to seek parity of relating the incomes of all persons in the Republic.

It was not the intention to abrogate the right of the national states to tax their citizens and they had to be consulted in the final phasing out process, the Minister said.

"The national states will retain their right to tax citizens and, while inland revenue will collect the tax in areas outside their boundaries, each state will collect the tax from its citizens within its boundaries," Mr Horwood said.

"As payment of taxes cannot be identified on ethnic lines, especially P.A.Y.E. deductions, and since the yield to the national states of taxes collected under the Income Tax Act will be less than under the Black Taxation Act, a basis of payment to the national states will be proposed to ensure they are not worse off," Mr Horwood said.

## Only Unprofitable Mines Will Get Aid

Only mines which incur mining losses will in future qualify for assistance, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood said yesterday.

Mr Horwood said the existing scheme of assisting gold mines was to be terminated.

In future only mines which incur mining losses will qualify for assistance and such assistance will henceforth be limited to the losses flowing from mining activities.

The assistance a mine receives will be reduced by any net after-tax income derived from any other source, but will ex-

clude capital profits from sources outside its scope of mining activities, while possible losses from such outside sources will not qualify for assistance.

The amount of capital expenditure qualifying for assistance in any one year will be limited to a maximum 10 percent of the mine's gross mining revenue.

Mr Horwood said that a little more than a year ago he had appointed a representative committee under the chairmanship of Professor D G Franzsen to investigate the practicability and the effectiveness of the present

scheme for the subsidisation of marginal gold mines.

"The committee has made a thorough study of this complex matter and the majority report has come to the conclusion that the existing scheme should be terminated in its present form and a different approach taken to the problem."

The present scheme had been initiated as a purely temporary assistance measure in 1968, when the gold price was still fixed at 35 dollars an ounce and — as the committee points out — was badly out of date.

Final decisions on certain aspects of the recommendations still had to be taken by the Government in close consultation with interested parties, but at this point it had been decided to amend the relevant acts in respect of assisted gold mines with

effect from the tax year commencing on or after April 1.

The Minister said that depending on the outcome of the consultations with the parties concerned, it was the intention to give mines which took part in the present

scheme the necessary six months notice from January 1, 1984, of the termination of the benefits as presently determined and their replacement by whatever further arrangements might be decided on.

## 1982-83 Indicating Downward Swing

THE South African economy was still in a downward phase which would probably continue for some months, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday.

He sketched domestic economic conditions and said there had been signs the expected economic recovery in the United States might have begun and that South Africa's own export-led recovery should not be far behind.

The country's rate of economic growth had declined significantly in the past year and inflation remained unacceptably high.

The world had been buffeted by the worst economic depression since the great depression of the 1930s but South Africa's economy had improved in certain fundamental aspects.

A moderate recovery in the gold price since the third quarter in 1982 had assisted the fiscal and monetary policies of consolidation and adjustment in successfully transforming a large balance of payments deficit into a substantial surplus.

Since the middle of last year the net gold and other foreign reserves had increased sharply in terms of most other currencies.

Mr Horwood said the cooling off process in South Africa had been relatively mild by comparison with the severe

recession in most other countries.

It, nevertheless, reflected a decline in real gross domestic product of one percent during the past year, for which much of the blame could be laid on the severe drought which accounted for the 7.5 percent decline in agriculture's contribution to the real GDP.

Mr Horwood said present indications were that the next upswing would commence towards the end of the year and that the real growth rate would show a noticeable acceleration in 1984.

There had been a dramatic improvement in South Africa's balance of payments since the middle of 1982.

Taken at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, the balance on current account had swung around from a deficit of R6,6-billion during the first quarter to a surplus of R1,1-billion in the fourth quarter. If the gold price remained stable between \$400 and \$450 an ounce, the current account would show a surplus of between R1-billion and R2-billion in 1983.

The improvement in current account was due mainly to a decline of over 18 percent in the seasonally adjusted value of imports from the first to the fourth quarter.

"A decline induced by our restrictive monetary

policies and the accompanying cooling down of domestic economic activity," Mr Horwood said.

The capital account of the balance of payments had also strengthened considerably during 1982. After a first quarter net outflow of capital not related to reserves of R12-million, a substantial reversal resulted in a net capital inflow of R2,6-billion for the year as a whole.

This had been brought about by improved control over the money supply and the fact that interest rates had risen to levels higher than those in the United States.

The improving balance of payments and the Rand's upward trend had induced many enterprises to make increased use of foreign credits and loans without incurring forward exchange cover costs — costs which would have neutralised the interest rate advantage.

"The result of all these favourable developments was a combination of an appreciation of the Rand and an increase in the net foreign reserves," Mr Horwood said.

An important event in management of foreign reserves had been the International Monetary Fund loan of which R938-million had already been drawn with another R242-million available for 1983.

## Education Not Top Priority

THE two biggest expenditure items in the Budget, education and defence, are to increase by 13 and 15.9 percent respectively.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said in his budget speech yesterday that the elimination of the backlog in education facilities and narrowing the gap between the standards of "White and Black education would once more receive high priority.

"As prosperity is based on external no less than

internal security and the maintenance of law and order, the Government has always accorded top priority to a well-trained, adequately equipped defence force, he said.

The total provided for education in the Budget was R3 410 million while R3 093 million was provided for defence spending.

Over the last eight years education expenditure had risen from R890-million in 1975/76 by an unparalleled 283 percent.

The Government was well aware that investments in education had to be matched by investments in job creation, the Minister said.

Spending on defence and other protection services had more than trebled since 1975/76.

An important ingredient, in the face of the international arms boycott, had been the systematic development of a modern armaments industry, Mr Horwood said. — Sapa.

## Revenue Not Estimate

THE current revised estimate of Government revenue amounted to R17 420-million, an increase of 9.8 percent on the original Budget total of R15 858-million, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said in his Budget speech yesterday.

This higher-than-expected revenue could be attributed almost entirely to increased receipts from inland revenue, which had exceeded the Budgetary estimate by some R1 447-million, he said.

"Higher collections from gold mining taxation, gold mining leases, personal income tax and General Sales Tax all made their contributions."

Mr Horwood said a revised total of R2 346-million, or R115-million more than the amount budgeted for, would be collected for customs and excise.

Compared with the 1981/82 financial year, the revised aggregate revenue of R17 420-million re-

presented an increase of 20.8 percent."

Higher-than-expected rand earnings for the gold mines had been the result of the increase in the gold price from a low of around \$300 an ounce during June 1982, to a high of more than \$500 during February 1983, coupled with a lower exchange rate of the rand.

"This gave rise to increases in tax payments of R535-million, and in lease payments of R160-million.

## Cost of the Public Debt Has Escalated

THE cost of servicing the public debt, originally estimated at R2 294-million in 1982/83, has escalated to R2 494-million, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday.

Introducing the main Budget, he said this was mostly because of substantial borrowings for demand management and monetary stabilisation purposes generally.

This revised figure may increase by another 14.2 percent to R2 840-million in 1983/84 due, once again,

not only to the normal borrowing programme but also to the estimated cost effect of borrowing for monetary policy purposes for the full year.

"I remain determined to keep a proper control of the monetary aggregates in order to combat inflation and with this objective in mind will, if necessary, endeavour to borrow in excess of the Exchequer's requirements in times of surplus liquidity and transfer these proceeds to the stabilisation account," Mr Horwood said. — Sapa.



## Expenditure Spending Up Only 2 Percent

THE real increase in Government expenditure, measured against the Consumer Price Index, was a mere two percent, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said in his Budget speech yesterday.

The 1981/82 deficit before borrowing of R1 785-million was not only substantially lower than the R2 380-million budgeted for, but amounted to less than 2.2 percent of the

Gross Domestic Product, compared to 2.8 percent estimated a year ago.

"This is, I think, a considerable achievement," Mr Horwood said.

The revised estimates exceeded the total expenditure for 1981/82 by some R2 774-million or 16.9 percent.

Total expenditure for the 1982/83 financial year was R19 205-million, with revenue amounting to R17 420-million. Once

loan redemptions totalling R1 906-million were added to the deficit before borrowing, the financing requirement was R3 693-million.

The net amount available to meet the borrowing requirement amounted to R4 204-million.

A gross amount of R5 264-million had been borrowed to finance the deficit.

## Rate for the Land Bank

THE Land Bank Board is to reduce its short-term cash credit advance rates to co-operatives by two percent to 12.75 percent in respect of production credit and to 13.75 percent for all other short-term credit.

Mr Horwood said the Board had further decided to reduce the market-

related long-term lending rate on instalment loans to co-operatives by 1.5 percent to 14 percent.

"This reduction in the bank's lending rates will already be operative as from this Friday (tomorrow) and, where applicable, the co-operatives will pass on the advantages to their members immediately."

## Building Societies Act Being Redrafted

THE Government had adopted three broad guidelines in its approach to building societies, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday.

Introducing the Budget, Mr Horwood said these guidelines had been decided on after careful study of the reports of the Du Plessis and De Kock commissions on building society matters and the detailed comments submitted by the societies.

The Government had accepted that building societies had undergone an evolutionary change away from the traditional concept of mutual thrift institutions and were today in-

creasingly operating in the field of modern deposit banking.

"To attain a more effective monetary policy and a more efficient allocation of financial resources, it is therefore desirable that they should increasingly be subjected to the same sort of discipline as banking institutions, including, after a transitional period, the same cash reserve and liquid asset requirements."

At the present stage of their evolutionary development, building societies should still be accorded special treatment under their own Building Societies Act, but the Act should be redrafted and brought more into line

with the format of the Banks Act.

"This task has been entrusted to the standing technical committee on banking and building society legislation and its recommendations will, of course, be discussed with the building society movement and any other interested parties before being submitted to the Cabinet for approval."

To enhance the effectiveness of monetary stabilisation policy, building societies should be permitted and encouraged to quote realistic and market-determined borrowing and lending rates in competition with banks and other financial institutions.

In the judgement that a free market approach might be in the interests of economic stabilisation (total rejection, high mortgage rates, at various times, the State was prepared to provide alternative measures to provide for the need of financing home ownership for certain categories of the lower and middle income groups, who in some time would be able to meet the mortgage and other costs, categories of potential home owners.

It has not, yet, and improved methods of providing such assistance would be introduced.

The present system of mortgaging, which

does to offer investors tax-free indefinite period and subscription shares together with the favourable treatment of dividends on their ordinary shares, would be gradually phased out.

These concessions entailed a loss of revenue to the State approaching perhaps R100-million a year, the Minister said.

Instead the State intended to pay a direct interest subsidy to mortgagors who had bonds with building societies and other approved financial institutions below specified amounts, but subject to certain restrictions on, for example, the income of the home-owner and property values.

The system of tax concessions does serve to reduce the cost of funds to the building societies, but the investors who benefit most from it are by definition taxpayers in the upper tax brackets, while the benefits of lower mortgage interest rates accrue to all home owners from building societies and not only to those from whom assistance is normally considered desirable.

"The main advantage of a direct interest subsidy approach are that its benefits will accrue to those borrowers for whom they are intended and that its costs can be accurately measured and provided for annually."

## How Interest Very Effective

INTEREST rates had proved increasingly effective and had succeeded in reducing the rate of increase of the broad money supply to 1.5 per cent during 1981, as a result, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Edwin Horwood, said.

This figure had halved the substantially inflated rate of 14 per cent during the second half of 1980.

This was clearly one of the main reasons for the improvement in the balance of payments, the increase in the net foreign investment and the hyperinflation of the cost index for 1981.

Mr. Horwood said the key to the success of monetary policy during the year was the close co-operation between the Treasury and the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, which had been the responsibility of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, which had been the responsibility of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

He said that the Reserve Bank's continued policy of restricting money market to tighten

took effect, interest rates naturally increased substantially from the abnormally low levels which had prevailed in 1979 and 1980.

"This had the desired effect of curbing the demand for bank credit and other loanable funds and also of transforming a net outflow of short-term capital into a substantial inflow."

The Treasury's willingness to accept market-related rates of interest on new issues of Government stock had also ensured the success of its loan financing programme.

Subsequently, interest rates had begun to decline sharply from October 1981 as monetary policy increasingly achieved its objectives and financial conditions eased again.

For example, the prime overdraft rate of the commercial banks, which had risen from 9.5 percent at the beginning of 1981 to 20 percent by March 1982, had declined in

stages to its present level of 14 percent, Mr. Horwood said.

Mr. Horwood said two figures stood out in analysing monetary developments during the second half of 1982.

The first was the increase in the net gold and other foreign reserves of nearly R1.4-billion during this period, which "naturally exerted a strong expansionary effect on the money supply."

The second was the decline of nearly R1.5-billion in the net claims of the banking sector on the Government sector during the same period.

This had more than offset the expansionary effect of the augmented foreign reserves and therefore helped to keep the money supply under adequate control.

Net new Government stock issues (excluding issues to the public debt commissions) during the first nine months of the 1982/83 fiscal year had amounted to nearly R2.2 billion.

Of this, R1.8-billion had been issued on tap to the Reserve Bank and sold by the bank in the market.

Turning to bank credit to the private sector, Mr Horwood said this had increased by 35 percent in

1981 and shown a rise of 20 percent for 1982 as a whole.

This had, however, slowed down considerably after the middle of the year as the demand for funds had weakened

## Ad From Next Year

GENERAL Sales Tax on advertising and publicity services will come into effect on January 1, 1984, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday.

He said he had proposed last year that the tax be introduced and that it would come

into operation on a date he would set after the commissioner had consulted interested parties.

It had emerged from discussions that the greatest single stumbling block was the adaptation, at short notice, of existing promotional and

advertising budgets to allow for GST payments.

The 1984 date would afford adequate opportunity to adapt budgets and he expected the tax to yield R5-million in 1983/84 and R30-million in a full tax year.

## Public Probe Could Be Vital For Financial Set-Up

THE committee of inquiry into the Public Debt Commission (PDC) had come up with recommendations which would have important implications not only for the PDC but also for the Government's financial structure.

This was said by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, when he introduced the Budget yesterday.

Mr Horwood said that, owing to the very technical nature of the committee's report, he intended to highlight only the most important findings.

The committee, he said, was of the opinion that the problems of the PDC could be ascribed mainly to the dichotomy in its activities — the fact that it had to accept long-term deposits (so-called earmarked funds) as well as short-term monies (so-called pooled funds).

"In the market these short-term activities, in actual fact, correspond to

the activities of commercial banking institutions operating in the money market.

"They are at variance with the original purpose for which the PDC was established, namely to invest in long-dated stock."

The committee recommended that money market activities of the PDC be transferred to the National Finance Corporation, which had the necessary financial infrastructure and expertise.

"This will also bring these activities well within the ambit of monetary policy measures and will facilitate control of the monetary aggregates. I support this recommendation," the Minister said.

The PDC would thus henceforth concentrate exclusively on its more traditional function as investment trustee of the very large pension, provident and other similar funds in the public sector.

"To underline this function, the committee also recommended that the name of the PDC be changed to that of Public Investment Trustees.

"I am open to any contrary views on this latter point, preferring myself that the word Commissioners should at least be retained."

"An announcement in this regard will be made soon," Mr Horwood said.

The committee also recommended that the General Sinking Fund, a statutory fund administered by the PDC, be dissolved.

Mr Horwood said a further recommendation that another statutory fund administered by the PDC, the Local Loans Fund, be turned into a development fund with borrowing powers of its own to assist all types of smaller local authorities to finance their capital expenditure at more reasonable rates, had also been accepted.

THE Government had intended to make a further R3-million available to the Small Business Development Corporation during the forthcoming financial year, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood said yesterday.

Introducing the budget, Mr Horwood said the amount could be used at the discretion of the corporation.

Small businesses played vital roles in any country's economy. They were major employers of labour and they promoted the use of equity or risk capital.

And wherever they were, they were important in a development economy, where entrepreneurship is vital to a premium.

The Government is fully aware of this and took the initiative, some two years ago, to close collaboration with the private sector in establishing the Small Business Development Corporation.

The corporation had been established specifically to cater for the financing needs of the small businessman, and was one of his to own and operate his own business, whether alone or in partnership with others.

Its functions also embraced matters such as the provision of business infrastructure, management training and after-care services.

Although the corporation has been in existence for only two years, it has made great strides and

tends all the economic elements it can get.

A very big demand for its services is already being experienced, and in order to assist it in fulfilling this vital task, I feel justified in proposing a further contribution of R3-million to be spent at the discretion of the corporation.

"Small businesses are the cornerstones of any truly private enterprise economy."

Another avenue of assistance which merited and which would receive immediate attention was the extent to which the public sector might channel more funds in procurement contracts to the small business sector, Mr Horwood said.

## Stamp Duty Rates To Go Up

CAPE TOWN.—Stamp Duties, some of which have remained unchanged for between 15 and 72 years, are being increased by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood.

He said in his Budget speech yesterday that some stamp duty items which used to yield appreciable amounts had become, in inflation and other factors, less valuable as revenue earners.

"It had been found that

their yield can be increased without causing the rates to become unduly burdensome", he said.

He expected to raise about R20-million from the new increased duties on agreements, antenuptial and postnuptial contracts, bills of exchange, customs and excise documents, duplicate originals, fixed deposit receipts, credit agreements, partnership agreements, insurance policies, powers of attorney and security or suretyship.

## Ray of Hope For Pay Rise in the Service

THE Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, yesterday promised civil servants a modest salary increase "should the position of the Exchequer improve significantly later this year".

The budget provision of R250-million for "im-

provement of conditions of service" and a further R45-million the Minister hoped to save on other votes, would enable the Commissioner for Administration to effect improvements

totalling R295-million in 1983/84.

The lion's share of this would be used for virtual completion of the programme of occupational pay differentiation.

## Home-Ownership Scheme Big Budget Bonus

THE Cabinet had approved two new and improved home-ownership concessions mainly to assist young people in acquiring a first home of their own, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said in his Budget Speech yesterday.

The first was a home-ownership savings scheme, where the savings limit of R10 000, which qualifies for the present two percent subsidy, would be doubled to R20 000 with effect from April 1 this year, and the subsidy payable on the amount saved increased to three percent.

"Certain administrative changes will also be effected to the scheme to make it more attractive, such as the utilisation of a portion of the savings for the purchase of a stand," Mr Horwood said.

The second concession was an interest rate subsidy "to assist young people and those in the lower to middle income groups with mortgage commitments in these difficult times of escalating building costs and comparatively high interest rates".

The Government had decided to offer individ-

uals who had not previously owned a house or flat, and who wished to buy for the first time, for their own occupation, a new home or one that had not previously been occupied, or wished to have a new home erected, a subsidy of 20 percent of the monthly interest rate payment calculated on the minimum building society mortgage rate applicable.

"This subsidy will, furthermore, only be paid in respect of mortgages of not more than R40 000 on a property of which the full purchase price does not exceed R50 000".

Mr Horwood said these concessions would not be available to persons who received housing assistance from other sources.

"The costs of these two concessions are estimated to amount to R5-million each in the 1983/84 financial year, and to some R30-million altogether in a full year," he said.

Full details of the schemes would be announced by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, in the near future.

Turning to housing in general, Mr Horwood said the National Housing Fund would be approaching the capital market for substantial

amounts of loan funds which would enable it to spend no less than R363-million in total on housing in the forthcoming year.

"In fact, the provision of housing has been accorded such high priority that the gross amount made available to the fund for the construction of new dwellings has been more than doubled during the past six years," he said.

He referred to the recent announcement that hundreds of thousands of individual houses initially provided by the National Housing Fund would become available for sale.

This, he said, was further evidence that the provision of adequate housing of realistic standards was accorded priority by the Government.

"This decision is the direct result of one of the large number of very positive recommendations of the Steyn Committee of investigation into the financing of housing matters, benefiting, as it does, mostly the Black community".

Mr Horwood said the quality of life was being constantly improved in other respects too.

"In Soweto alone, a substantial foreign loan from a consortium of

overseas banks is financing the upgrading of infrastructure, including water supply, sewerage effluent and roads, while another substantial amount is being spent on the electrification of the area, all of which is being subsidised

and guaranteed by Government."

A report was also expected soon from Mr Louis Rive, who had been given the task of devising an upgrading of accommodation and other developments in the Eastern Cape.

## 14-11-83 - For Distressed Farmers

FARMERS who are being forced to liquidate part of their livestock because of drought conditions are to receive an income tax concession.

This was announced in the Assembly yesterday (by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood).

He proposed an amendment to the Income Tax Act effective retrospectively to the years of assessment starting on or after March 1 1982 — to allow the proceeds of such forced liquidation of live-

stock to remain untaxed while deposited with the Land and Agricultural Bank, but on condition that these proceeds be reinvested in new livestock within four years after the year of forced sale.

"This concession can only be applied when the income tax returns of such farmers are submitted at the end of a tax year and will therefore result in minimal loss of revenue in the coming financial year," Mr Horwood said.

## 11-11-83 - In Pensioner's Benefit

SOCIAL, military and civil pensioners of all races are to receive increased pension benefits.

Mr Horwood also announced that a bonus would once again be paid to social pensioners and other social beneficiaries.

In the case of social pensioners the concessions would take effect from October 1.

Social pensions for Whites are to be increased by R14 to R152 a month, by R11 to R43 a month for Coloureds and Asians and by R8 to R57 a month for Blacks.

After only three years the Means Test in respect of Whites will be adjusted again by increasing the maximum assets limit from R34 800 to R42 000 and the maximum limit for income from R1 392

to R1 920 a year. The present ratios in respect of Coloureds, Asians and Blacks will continue to apply," Mr Horwood said.

Referring to the bonus payment, he said a one-off payment of R36 for Whites, R29 for Coloureds and Asians and R22 for Blacks would be made to all social pensioners and other social beneficiaries during May this year.

The cost of this bonus would amount to R29-million in 1983/84.

All military pensions would be increased by 10 percent as from April 1. The cost of this concession would be R2.5-million.

Mr Horwood said the Government was fully aware of the problems en-

countered by former employees of the State and their families.

In the tight financial circumstances prevailing this year, it had been decided that civil pensions be increased by five percent with effect from April 1 in respect of persons who became entitled to a pension prior to April 1 1983, or whose last working day was March 31 1983.

The cost of this increase to the exchequer was estimated at R2.5-million in 1983/84 (the balance coming from the Civil Pensions Stabilisation Account).

In total, R100-million would be required to finance all these pension concessions next year.



## Getting Soon On Loan Levies

TAXPAYERS in the lower income groups would be refunded their loan levies "as soon as practicable," Mr. Horwood said.

As a result of the introduction of the new "final deduction system," in terms of which income tax returns were no longer required from salary earners in the lower income groups (those below R7 000) the names of more than 340 000 per-

sons were in the process of being removed from the income tax register.

"This means that with the passage of time the addresses of many taxpayers will no longer be known to Inland Revenue. Many of them paid loan levies in earlier years (1978, 1979 and 1980) and will have to receive refunds in due course."

"In most cases the amounts are not large, and to obviate unnecessary administrative prob-

lems I propose that the Commissioner be authorised to refund such loan levies to these persons as soon as is practicable".

The estimated amount involved, already allowed for in loan redemptions, was R15-million, while interest payments amounting to about R3,8-million had already been allowed for in the statutory provision for public debt interest.

## Import Surcharge Will Not Be Changed

IT WAS not intended to make any further adjustments to the surcharge on imports at this stage, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Owen Horwood, said yesterday.

This was because the surcharge had already been reduced by two successive amounts of 2,5 percent since December last year.

"However, in terms of the agreement with the International Monetary Fund, I am expected to phase out the balance of this surcharge (five percent) by the end of this year," Mr. Horwood said.

Turning to tobacco, he said "The tobacco board has submitted well-founded arguments for the

maintenance of the status quo so far as duties on tobacco are concerned and I propose to let sleeping dogs lie".

It was also not intended to raise excise duties on wine and spirits.

"Sections of the liquor industry in the Western Cape have been experiencing financial problems for some time and that is one of the reasons why I do not propose to raise excise duties on wine and spirits".

"So as not to disrupt the relative competitive position of the beer industry, I also do not propose to raise the duty on beer".

The Board of Trade and Industries had, how-

ever, received representations for an increase of the rebate on wine spirits entered for use in the manufacture of brandy.

It had already informally recommended that the extent of the rebate be increased from 7 123c per 100 litres absolute alcohol to 8 844c per 100 litres absolute alcohol.

Mr. Horwood said he was in favour of the recommendation and a Government notice to give effect to it would be promulgated in the Government Gazette as soon as the formal proposal had been received from the board.

The loss in revenue was estimated at R3-million.

## 10 Tax-Free Savings

CAPE TOWN. — The tax exemption limit on Post Office savings bank certificates is to be doubled to R40 000 per taxpayer, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Owen Horwood, announced yesterday.

Introducing his 1983/84

Budget he said that amendments to the Income Tax Act which lifted the limit to R20 000 last year had still left the Post Office in a less favourable position in regard to amounts which could be invested free of tax.

The exemption on investments on behalf of minor children which, when invested, would have been tax exempt to a maximum of R10 000 per child, should be phased out over a two year period so people could make alternative arrangements.



In order to ensure a sufficient trained pool of labour the amount to be spent on manpower development in the coming year would be increased from R63,2-million to R71-million, Mr Horwood said.

Manpower development would also be financed from the Manpower Development Fund, which was expected to show a credit balance of about R10-mil-

lion at the end of the 1982/83 financial year.

A high priority is, therefore, once again being accorded to improving the manpower situation in order to ensure that a sufficient trained pool of labour will be available to meet the demands of a steadily growing economy."

## Retirement Annuity Fund

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY** — Three concessions to encourage people to make provision for their retirement were announced yesterday by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, in his Budget speech.

The concessions, which concern contributions to retirement annuity funds, lump sum benefits and service bonuses on retirement, would result in an estimated revenue loss of R7 million for the 1983/84 financial year, and R15 million for a full year.

Referring to the first concession, on contributions to retirement annuity funds, Mr Horwood said these did not at present qualify for a deduction from a person's income unless he carries on a trade.

"Where he does, the contributions cannot be deducted from investment income (such as dividends or interest) or income in the form of annuities or pensions."

Retirement annuity funds had originally come into being as a form of pension fund for the self-employed, and they were also used by salary earners to augment their pensions from pension funds.

"I feel that everyone, including pensioners, should be encouraged to make further provision to supplement their income, and hence I wish to propose that such contributions now be allowed as deductions against investment income, annuities or pension receipts," Mr Horwood said.

Turning to lump sum benefits on retirement, he said: "So much of the member's average annual salary as does not exceed R30 000 is taken into account in calculating the exempt portion of lump sum benefits from pension and provident funds in accordance with the formula prescribed in the Act."

The maximum exemption in respect of such benefits and lump sum benefits from retirement annuity funds amounted to R60 000.

With regard to the substantial remuneration adjustments in the past few years, Mr Horwood proposed that the amount of R30 000 be increased to R40 000.

Also, "that the amount of R60 000 be increased to the greater of R80 000, or an amount calculated by multiplying the amount of R3 000 by the number of years in the member's period of ser-

vice (where he is a member of a pension or provident fund), or the number of years in the period during which he was a member of a retirement annuity fund."

Turning to the concession on service bonuses on retirement, Mr Horwood said: "In terms of the current provision of the Income Tax Act, so much of a bonus given by an employer to his employee on the termination (or, in certain circumstances, impending termination) of his services as does not exceed R20 000, is exempt from tax."

"I propose that this amount be increased to R30 000."

Mr Horwood said the people who would benefit most from the concessions in respect of retirement benefits were those who had not yet retired.

The position of people who had retired some time ago and whose ability to augment their income was thus reduced, had also received his attention.

They were often in a weaker position than others as a result of the gradual decline in the value of their fixed incomes.

"I therefore propose that the additional tax rebate for persons over the

age of 70 be increased from R80 to R180," Mr Horwood said.

In practical terms, this rebate, together with the R120 rebate for people over 60 (which those over 70 also enjoyed), would

thus in total increase from R200 to R300.

"The loss of revenue is estimated at R3-million for the 1983/84 financial year and R4.5-million for a full year," Mr Horwood said.

#### Loan Levy Revoke For Individual

THE loan levy on individuals is to be abolished with effect from March 1, this year.

Announcing this in his Budget Speech in the Assembly yesterday, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said that where the economy was in recession, he felt it desirable to inject a "modest morale booster" by way of financial relief.

The best measure to achieve this was, in his view, to abolish the loan levy on personal income taxpayers which he had re-imposed a year ago.

"This will leave the maximum marginal rate of tax at 50 percent without any loan levy encumbrance I propose, therefore, to abolish the loan levy on individuals with effect from the tax years starting after March 1, 1983.

"The amount foregone to the Exchequer is estimated at R230-million." — *Sapa*.

#### Donations Tax Reductions To Be Raised

DONATIONS tax deductions in respect of grants in favour of a donor's children is to be raised, Mr Horwood said. He proposed that for donations tax purposes the amount a person could claim be raised from R2 000 to R5 000.

"By reason of increased values, I wish to propose that for donations tax purposes the exemption in respect of donations effected after March 31 1983 be raised from R15 000 to R20 000 per child.

Mr Horwood said donations tax had originally been introduced to count-

er the avoidance of income tax as well as estate duty by means of donations.

"Casual donations of a small value could not be labelled as tax avoidance and an exemption has thus been provided in respect of such donations which do not exceed R2 000. The concept of 'small value' is relative in the times we live in and I propose that the amount of R2 000 be increased to R5 000."

Mr Horwood said the loss of revenue as a result of these concessions was estimated at R100 000 a year.

### 9.5 Percent Increase In Tax Revenue

TOTAL tax revenue is estimated to increase by 9.5 percent to R19 063-million in 1983/84, Mr Owen Horwood, said.

Introducing his Budget to Parliament he said that although salary and wage

increases were expected to be lower than last year, normal salary scale increments and the public service policy of occupational pay differentiation were expected to result in higher tax receipts total-

ling around R5 300-million.

Receipts from Customs and Excise were expected to fall by 12.1 percent to R2 060-million, a decline ascribed to an expected R255-million drop in rev-

enue from the reduced import surcharge.

General Sales Tax receipts were expected to increase by some 20 percent to R3 950-million and company tax to about R4 100-million, not quite

nine percent up on last year.

Gold mining revenues were extremely difficult to estimate because of the volatile gold price, Mr Horwood said.

CS01 3007/1118

## MOSSSEL BAY OIL PROBE GETS SETBACK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Mar 83 p 9

[Text]

**Soekor have abandoned the EG-3 borehole off Mossel Bay after tests showed only half a million cubic feet of gas a day could be obtained, the company announced yesterday.**

The tests were conducted at depths of 3458 m to 3494.5 m. This borehole will now be plugged and the rig will move to a new site 97 km south of Mossel Bay.

The borehole off the east coast north of Durban, the first in the present programme in this area, has been completed to a depth of 3169 m.

No significant hydrocarbon shows were found and, after plugging the borehole, the rig will now move to a site about 40 km north-east of its current position.

A spokesman for Soekor said that although the results obtained at the EG-3 borehole off Mossel Bay were very disappointing, the corporation was not writing off the area.

Soekor needed time to re-examine data obtained from the site. This data could lead to future boreholes being sunk at better locations.

Compared with previous results obtained in the EG area, the yield at EG-3 was negligible. Last

October, the EG-2 site, also off Mossel Bay, was found to be capable of producing more than 50-million barrels of gas and about 1 200 barrels of oil a day.

As a result, expectations for EG-3 had been very high.

The move to the new site, F-AF1, was being made both to allow time for examination of data from EG-3 and further to explore a site which had shown good results in the past.

The spokesman said sites being explored off the East Coast were aimed more at gathering geological information about the little-known area than at striking oil! — Sapa.

CSU: 3400/1, 8

## BOPHUTHATSWANA TO GET POWER STATION

Johannesburg, RAND DAILY MAIL in English, 25 Mar 83 p 13

[Article by Simon Willson]

(Text)

**BOPHUTHATSWANA** is to build a R84-million power station, according to a consortium of Italian electrical engineering companies which says it has won the contract.

Bophuthatswana's Minister of Finance, Mr A G Young, said in Mmabatho yesterday that the Italian consortium's announcement was premature.

"There have been recent studies on the feasibility of power station projects in Bophuthatswana but it may be

that somebody has made an incorrect statement.

"I cannot confirm or deny the existence of the contract. We'd prefer a nuclear submarine to a power station — it would be more useful," Mr Young said.

Johannesburg consulting engineers, who have carried out feasibility studies in the region in the past, said they had heard of no power station inquiries in Bophuthatswana.

The Italian consortium says the contract is for a 60 Mw thermal power station, with an option for construction of three more plants of the same capacity.

Since its independence

from South Africa in 1977, Bophuthatswana has taken its electricity from the Rand and Free State grid network of the Electricity Supply Commission.

In 1979 Bophuthatswana's electricity demand was 24 Mw, an increase of 40% on the previous year. By 1981, the latest year for which any figures are available, demand is estimated to have risen to between 28 Mw and 30 Mw.

By comparison, a town the size of Potchefstroom consumes 40 Mw, Witbank 65 Mw and Johannesburg 1 200 Mw.

Analysts say Bophuthatswana is paying about R25-million a year for more than 1 000-million kilowatt-hours of Ecom power.

A spokesman for Ecom said the commission had no comment on Bophuthatswana's reported power-station contract.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### BRIEFS

**FOREIGN AID NEARLY \$300 MILLION**--South African aid to foreign countries amounted to almost \$300 million during the past financial year. An official of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, Dr (J.A. Shaw), said in Pretoria that, in addition to this aid, South Africa had also undertaken humanitarian, emergency and refugee programs in neighboring countries. He said these countries included Nigeria, South-West Africa/Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana, Zaire, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Dr (Shaw) added that South Africa preferred to give loans rather than grants, because it was convinced that the recipient countries should be supported in such a way that they would be encouraged to assume greater control over their own affairs and destinies. [Text] [MB081237 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 8 Apr 83]

**FORUM AGAINST CONSTITUTION PLAN**--Bishop Desmond Tutu has backed a national forum to mobilize opposition to the government's constitutional proposals. The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches has confirmed he is a member of the steering committee for the forum. His words follow the announcement yesterday a AZAPO Vice President Saaths Cooper that the forum has been called for 11 and 12 June in Hamanskraal in the Northern Transvaal. Cooper said only black delegates would attend. Tutu said today that the forum is not a racist structure. [Excerpt] [MB081855 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1700 GMT 8 Apr 83]

**LAND INTERCHANGE DETAILS ANNOUNCED**--[Embargoed until 0700 GMT 9 Apr]--Cape Town, 9 Apr, SAPA--The minister of cooperation and development, Dr Piet Koornhof, today announced specific details of the interchange of white and black designated land affecting Venda and the Soutpansberg area. The following areas of the SA Development Trust in the District of Soutpansberg have been designated white: Mahilashoek, Schaapkraal, Vliegenpan, Spelonkwat, Lastpost, Driekoppie, Baviaanskloof, Ramazybok, Boschluisloof, part of Preezkloof, Jacobs Kloof, part of Rietfontein, part of Drooggeloop, part of Boschkopje, part of Bultfontein, Kleinfontein, Oog Van Driefontein, Nooitgedacht, Welgevonden, Wakkerstroom, part of Rietvlei, part of Setali Doornboom, Setali Zevenfontein, Vlakplaas and Oog Van Middagzon. [Text] [MB090920 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0301 GMT 9 Apr 83]

CSO: 3400/1143

## BRIEFS

**STUDENTS BOYCOTT CLASSES**--Students at the University of Swaziland in Kwaluseni yesterday boycotted classes in protest against the arrest of members of the student representative body during the riots last Saturday. The university's senate yesterday held an urgent meeting with the students to discuss the class boycotts, following an appeal by the university's authorities for them to return to class. The six students were released by police yesterday afternoon. The resolution to boycott the classes was taken during an extraordinary meeting on Sunday. Four of the six students are executive members of the Students Representative Council. Early yesterday morning the Dean of Student Affairs, Mr Simon Nkambule, told The Times that they were still waiting for the police to make the charge. "We wanted to help the students as far as we could to return to classes. "The students took the decision on moral principles. They did not want to go to class while their fellow students were still in custody." The rector of the university, Professor Sam Guma said classes were expected to resume today. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 Mar 83 p 16]

**FAILURE OF COOPERATIVES**--Swaziland's cooperatives have failed as a means of bringing the economically weak into the main stream of national development, deputy permanent secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Mr Gilbert Dlamini, said this week, opening the Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Central Cooperative Union (CCU) at the cooperative development centre, Ezulwini. Mr Dlamini said despite significant resources channelled into the creation of a network of cooperatives to service the need of the ordinary citizen, cooperatives and their leaders have achieved less than expected. "Whichever way we turn we find cooperatives which have stopped operating and no longer provide their members with the services they continue to need," he said. "Cooperatives may indeed have failed, but I would argue that they must be made to succeed because the functions they should perform are so important to our overall development strategy," he said. Mr Dlamini called upon cooperatives' leaders to analyse the causes of failure and to take steps to reverse the current situation. "The CCU can only be as strong and dynamic as the member societies affiliated to it," he said. [Excerpt] [RM090925 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 9 Apr 83 : 1]

CSO: 3400/1147



TOGO

**BRIEFS**

DPRK FARMING GIFTS--The minister of rural development this afternoon took delivery of a consignment of farming machinery including tractors and ploughs as gifts from the DPRK Government to Togo and a contribution to its green revolution. The DPRK ambassador presented the gift. [AB112014 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 11 Apr 83]

CSO: 3419/748

## PRESIDENT, PRIME MINISTER ON ORIENTATION OF CSP

London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Apr 83 p 914

[Text]

The Conseil du Salut du Peuple (CSP) is not leading Upper Volta towards some sort of "Red Peril" according to President Jean Baptiste Ouedraogo.

The President was speaking after Captain Thomas Sankara, his Prime Minister, and Commandant Lingani, the General Secretary of the CSP, at his first public meeting. The meeting in Ouagadougou was well attended and was officially intended to "inform the people in an objective manner" of the aims of the CSP.

After denying the various accusations recently made against the CSP (that it intended to turn Upper Volta into a *jahanniya*, that they would expropriate entrepreneurs, that they would force Marxist Leninism on an unwilling people...), President Ouedraogo said "We are nationalists".

He denounced those politicians who were critical of his regime as "wolves in sheep's clothing", they had failed to develop Upper Volta properly and this was condemnation enough of them. "The failure of the Old Political Guard is apparent... and now they accuse us of being children incapable of running the country".

The President defined "the objectives of the CSP as:

- to clean up the moral political environment
- the institution of a true democracy
- the re-organisation and re-dynamisation of the administration and army
- the opening towards a normal constitutional life

There was no question, the President said, of the CSP imposing an ideology or model of society on an unwilling public.

President Ouedraogo, referring to the recent arrests of our politicians for inciting insurrection and possible involvement in the recent coup attempt (West Africa, March 28), revealed that one of their number, former Education Minister of Education Albert Patouin Ouedraogo, had been released from jail and put under house arrest because he did not personally attend the meeting at which the plot was hatched. The arrests, the President said, were in no sense arbitrary.

The Prime Minister, Thomas Sankara, gave a much livelier speech than the President, posing many rhetorical questions to the assembled crowd: "Who are the enemies of the people? ... the enemies of the people are those politicians who only act when election time comes around".

Referring to the recent tours the CSP had made, en masse to inform the populace of its aims, he said "A foreign journalist, in a far away country sitting in a swivel chair in an air-conditioned office has dared to suggest that the CSP has failed in its information tours. Was it a failure? You who are here, answer me".

— No!

Were they a failure?

— No!

I hope that the Imperialists can hear you saying this. Repeat it, have they been a failure?

— No!

The Captain said it was important to block all forms of imperialism, including that which "armed South Africa to kill our brothers. That same imperialism which assassinated Lumumba, Cabral and Nkrumah".

Concerning his recent trip to Libya, Captain Sankara said "We told the Libyan leaders that we had nothing against Libya but that we also had our own positions, that we are not ideological virgins".

The Captain revealed that an agreement had been reached with Tripoli for the supply of 2,500m CFA-worth of Libyan cement. "Why should we take Gaddafi's cement and not negotiate with him?" Captain Sankara explained that Libya had been able to build many social facilities thanks to its oil, but that oil money was exploited by the imperialists and by the King in the time of Idriss. The people had nothing. Now they had tarred roads and free housing. "If we could develop Upper Volta in the same way that Colonel Gaddafi has developed Libya, would you be content. Yes or No?"

— Yes!

## CSP ANNOUNCES NEW RADIO PROGRAM

AB131034 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Excerpt] As we just announced in our newscast, here is the new program by the People's Salvation Council [CSP]. It is a weekly program which will be on the air every Tuesday.

Service to the people: this is the cardinal point of the CSP's policy. The people are sovereign and must be allowed to express their opinions. It is the need that creates the organ. This is well known and accepted. L'ARMEE DU PEUPLE, the CSP's struggle and information magazine, wishes to open the CSP to the people and the people to the CSP. This objective has been partly achieved. The magazine's reputation has gone beyond our national borders as was demonstrated by the free publicity given it by the international press.

However, L'ARMEE DU PEUPLE is not enough because of its objective limitations which include its nonclassical method of distribution and the low literacy rate of our masses. We therefore decided to further popularize our common struggle and make our voice louder by using a more effective means of information: the national radio and television. As of next week (that is after the 2000 newscast of Tuesday 19 April) the CSP will enter into discussions with you. The topics will be those that concern the CSP and you because they concern our country's social, political and economic development. Once every week and for 1 hour, you will be in direct contact with the CSP in order to know it better, to understand its action and to receive clarifications concerning issues relating to the national life and our country's place in the international context. To do this, several members of the CSP will come to the studio. Our broadcast, which is also yours, plans to discuss current national and international issues. The program will revolve around three points which will now be presented to you by Comrade Traore.

[Begin Traore recording] Yes, as Comrade (Dieng) has just announced to you, the broadcast will be in three parts. The first part will concern information, the second will be devoted to listeners' letters and the third will be used to familiarize the masses with the CSP.

CSO: 3419/765

MOBUTU SPEAKS ON NATION'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

alshasa ETIMA in French 12, 14 Mar 83

[12 Mar 83 p 7]

[Report on Interview with Sese Seko Mobutu]

[Text] The bimonthly LE COURRIER, published in Brussels by the ACP-EEC [African, Caribbean and Pacific-EEC Countries], has a supplement on the Republic of Zaire in its Issue No 71 (March-April 1983), which includes an interview with Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, president-founder of the FPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] and president of the republic.

The chief of state describes the current problems facing the Zairean economy and relations between Zaire and its partners in Africa and the rest of the world. In answer to the questions asked by Lucien Pagni, COURRIER editor in chief, he also discusses Zaire's stand in the face of urgent current problems.

The head of state ascribes the current difficulties experienced by the country to three essential reasons: the semi-enclave state of Zairean territory, the condition of an export-oriented national economy and the low managerial ability of national cadres at the time of independence. He also lists external factors, such as the foreign debt which has increased virtually tenfold in less than 10 years as a result of some objective reasons. Finally, he emphasizes the need to rehabilitate and enhance domestic production.

Zaire will never answer racism with blind racism, Marshal Mobutu claims, in commenting on the situation in South Africa. The head of state referred to the position of his country in the world and claimed that "our concern has always been to maintain an entirely open attitude toward all countries who accept established relations of cooperation with us while respecting our individuality as we respect theirs."

The head of state claims that relations between Belgium and Zaire could be considered a model of cooperation if Brussels would understand that one could respect "the right of everyone to think differently." On the other hand, he considers that relations with Washington "have greatly improved," and that the balance of cooperation with the EEC is "all in all satisfactory."

Zaire, Marshal Mobutu said, has no animosity whatsoever toward the Arab countries. However, it will never accept being "treated like a freight car with the other countries acting as locomotives."

Decisions involving the country are made in Kinshasa: the reasons which had led to a break of relations with Israel having disappeared, nothing prevented Kinshasa from resuming in 1982 the situation which prevailed before 1973 in relations with Tel Aviv. Zaire, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko claims, continues to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people who have the right to a country also.

#### Internal and External Reasons for Economic Difficulties

The president-founder of the MPR began by specifying that "in Zaire we have always accepted that the most important effort must take place at home: we are relying mainly on our own forces."

In mentioning the internal reasons for the crisis, Marshal Mobutu points out that the entire structure of the Zairean economy was conceived and developed during the colonial age, as a function of external needs. This was the reason for the layout of communications facilities for imports and exports of raw materials, base products, spare parts, equipment, etc.

Excluding air transports, Zaire inherited from the colonization period the following five routes as main facilities for deliveries and supplies:

The southern way: Lubumbashi, Dilolo-Benguela (in Angola);

The eastern way: Kalemie, Kigoma, Dar Es-Salaam (Tanzania);

The northeastern way: Kivu-Uganda-Kenya;

The other southern way: Lubumbashi Beira (in Mozambique); and

The national way: from Lubumbashi to the mouth of the Zaire River, more than 2,500 kilometers long (the Atlantic coast is only 37 kilometers distant).

It is actually on the basis of this configuration of the transportation infrastructure that the international community, on the level of the United Nations, the ACP-EEC group and the AEC, acknowledged that our country was a semi-enclave, the chief of state said.

Any difficulty in the traffic in goods and services affecting any of the nine neighboring countries has always had incalculable repercussions on the traffic in goods and services inside Zaire.

Thus, starting with 1975, with the destruction of the Dilolo-Lobito Benguela railroad track in Angola, as a result of the civil war, the southern route, on which nearly 60 percent of exports and imports of Shaba Industries depend, has been closed. This situation has lasted for almost 10 years.

The eastern way, which goes through Tanzania, has been worsened repeatedly as a result of endless landslides along the Kigoma-Dar Es-Salaam tracks.

The shipment of goods through Uganda had become so heavily dependent on the unstable relations between Kenya and Uganda that the extremely risky situation lasted almost 10 years.

All that remains is the national route which, in addition to needed improvements within the country, has not as yet been completed in that a number of breaks remain in Kamina, Ilebo and Matadi.

#### An Export-Oriented Economy

The second factor mentioned by the chief of state is that the Zairean economy is essentially export-oriented, has always lived on income based essentially on the export of mining commodities and, to a certain extent, farm goods, coffee in particular.

The difficulties in communications facilities have had repercussions on the mining industry and export crops to the point that production was forced to remain stagnant and the completion of investments aimed at increasing production capacities, planned since 1970, had to be stopped, thus freezing substantial funds in excess of \$300 million.

The third reason has to do with the managerial skills of the native population, which we admit to being very weak at the time our country gained its independence and which we considered to have been insufficiently strengthened at the outbreak of the 1973 world crisis, which coincided with the experience of Zaireanization and radicalization of the national economic production sector."

As to the external reasons, there is no need to expound on them, for they are known throughout the world. The cost of petroleum products has increased by virtually a factor of 30 since 1970, trade relations worsened as a result of price increases in imported manufactured and food commodities, on the one hand, and the steady decline of the prices of export commodities such as copper, cobalt, coffee, diamonds, etc., on the other, and the increased burden of the foreign debt.

Thus, President Mobutu explains, in less than 10 years Zaire's foreign debt increased virtually tenfold. This was "as a result of the faith, I am pleased to say, of Zaire's economic partners in the country, in the course of the second half of the 1960s and the beginning of the 1970s, to begin with, and the steady rise in interest rates and the frenetic increase in the exchange rate of the dollar, the shortness of the grace period granted Zaire by lenders and the short term of the loans which were granted to us, subsequently, and global inflation, which should not be forgotten, finally."

#### Recovery and Enhancement of Output

In discussing the plan for agricultural improvements, Marshal Mobutu pointed out that in order to increase output the country relies essentially on the integral rural development projects, agroindustrial companies, professional agencies and cooperatives which, in addition to their own output, will train the peasants in their respective areas of influence.

As to financial means, all available funds in Zaire as well as those in foreign currency will be used, namely the economic upsurge funds, counterpart funds, the budgetary measures taken by the Department of Agriculture, loans to the economy, and funds contributed by friendly countries and international agencies.

The Zairean agricultural crisis is essentially the result of the worsened condition of traffic routes and the disorganization of distribution circuits. "Nevertheless," the president-founder emphasized, "in terms of the mining industry it is important to note, for example, that for many years thanks to the GECAMINES revenue, we have been able to supply regularly the Shaba Industries flour mills, on which the entire population of the area as far as Kasai depends."

In discussing the country's indebtedness, the head of state noted the following: "The use of models unsuitable to the imperatives of economic adjustments and enhancement has frequently been the basic reason for the failures of the programs which we developed with the IMF, for example."

The father of the nation had the following to say on this topic: "The problem of the country's indebtedness cannot be resolved, as we see it, exclusively through the recovery and enhancement of output, which should be given priority in terms of export resources and foreign aid. However, our partners exclusively emphasize the need to look for additional outside funds in order to be reimbursed, on a priority basis, for loan arrears, at increasingly costly terms.

"To us this means that the Draconian conditions governing the transfer of new funds to Zaire should be consistent with the realistic approach which we support and which could be summed as follows:

"1. Grant adequate grace periods to make possible a real enhancement and recovery of installed production capacity and existing export capacity;

"2. Enlist external financial resources for supplying domestic production and exports. Let us point out that the EEC appears to have begun to understand this approach as seen in its decision to grant a loan to GECAMINES within the framework of the SYSMIN, without tying it to cofinancing.

"We intend to strengthen to the best of our ability, as we have already started, the management of the little foreign exchange at our disposal."

[14 Mar 83 p 10]

[Text] Relations with Brussels and Washington

Asked his view on relations with Belgium, on the one hand, and the United States, on the other, the head of state said, essentially, that as far as Belgium is concerned, it is an "eternal ups-and-downs movement." It is true, he explained, that the press would usually pinpoint differences while hardly mentioning areas in which our two countries share identical views. I know,



however, that our relations with Belgium cover, nevertheless, a broad range of sectors.

Our cooperation, bearing in mind our historical ties, would have been model, had Belgium been able to understand that people must make their beds in such a way as to be comfortable in them. In turn, we do everything possible to emphasize gains and lessen points of discord, with respect for the right to differ. We are not interested in internal Belgian problems, God knows they are numerous. Unfortunately, Belgium, who gained its independence from the Netherlands in 1930, regularly forgets that there was a 30 June 1960 event in Zaire. This complicates a number of matters.

Regarding relations with the United States, the president of the republic described them as very good. Occasionally they have been somewhat cooler. However, they have nevertheless shown great improvement for some time. Naturally, occasionally the interests of the United States and Zaire may differ on some matters. "This is perfectly normal in relations between two countries, both of which are independent and sovereign," he said.

#### EEC-Zaire. A Satisfactory Balance

The head of state had the following to say on cooperation between Zaire and the EEC and the Lome convention: "The balance of our cooperation is all in all satisfactory. We are aware of the distinction between so-called 'programmable and nonprogrammable resources.' We firmly believe that a substantial increase of the sum total of funds placed at the disposal of Zaire through a combination of various instruments stipulated in the current convention would enable my country to play a catalytic role as of 1984;" we intend to play this role mainly with a view to ensuring development on the basis of South-South relations.

"The desired increase in available funds should be influenced by the growth of the world inflationary rate so that it may be a real increase.

Zaire is, therefore, determined to do its best to meet reciprocal interests in drafting the new framework which will succeed the Lome 2 convention."

#### Zaire in Africa...

"The role of Zaire," the head of state said, "has been and will remain one of joining efforts with the other international and national governments and organizations in order to continue the struggle for the recognition of the right of the majority of the South African population to be equal and to participate in managing the affairs of its country."

Naturally, Zaire could take the initiative itself. However, to carry it out it needs the support of all the forces engaged in this combat. The people of South Africa will find in Zaire a secure and available interlocutor.

We shall never answer racism with blind racism. It is not a question of throwing into the sea tomorrow the whites living in West Africa. These

whites are at home, for they have been inhabiting this part of our continent for centuries... We are asking them to be sensible before it is too late, and to realize that, whatever they may do, inevitably the power will be assumed by the black majority. The time they hope to gain today will bring nothing good to their grandchildren, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko asserted.

In terms of Africa, we have developed ideas-factors which include a good-neighbor policy, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries, support of any initiative aimed at resolving problems among African states through peaceful means, within or without the OAU framework, active participation in the liberation struggle waged by still-dominated peoples, economic cooperation with a view to gradual African integration and respect for the OAU charter.

#### ... And Throughout the World

"Outside the African continent, our concern has always been to remain open to all countries, without exception, who are willing to establish a cooperation with us while respecting our individuality as we respect theirs," the head of state asserted.

Zaire establishes relations of cooperation regardless of the political, economic or social system of its partner, the essential factor being the protection of our interests. That is the way we conceive of our nonalignment, he said.

In terms of the Arab countries, Zaire has no animosity whatever toward them. The proof is that it maintains excellent relations with some of them. However, it will never accept being treated like a freight car with the others acting as the locomotive engines.

Zaire is a sovereign and independent country. It respects the sovereignty of other countries and expects reciprocal respect. "Decisions involving our country are made in Kinshasa and not elsewhere," the Guide said.

"A great deal has been said and written on relations between Israel and Zaire following the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries. This is quite natural, for my decision had had the effect of a bomb exploded on the international stage.

"However, let us not exaggerate. I have repeatedly explained why my country resumed diplomatic relations with Israel. It was quite simple: the reasons which had led to the break in October 1973 having disappeared, there was nothing to prevent Zaire from restoring the pre-1973 situation.

"The break of our relations with Israel was a sanction, for the country was occupying a part of Egyptian territory, the territory of a member country of the OAU. The occupied territory having been evacuated and returned to Egypt, the sanction had to be lifted. This was accomplished in April 1982.

"However, although uninvolved in the Middle East conflict," the president of the republic concluded, "we have always recognized the PLO as the sole organization representing the struggle of the Palestinian people who, in our view, have the right to a homeland also. This is our unchanged position, which is clear and unquestionable. It should always be taken into consideration as well."

5157

CSO: 3419/700

FAO Famine, DROUGHT RELIEF

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 Mar 83 p 5

[Excerpt]

THE FOOD and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has donated food to famine-stricken areas in Gwembe Valley. District Governor Mr Nicholas Nchimunya said at the weekend.

He told Party Secretary-General Mr Humphrey Mulemba at a party meeting in Maamba that the distribution of the food would start as soon as some administrative problems have been solved.

He said the food would save lives of the people who have been hit by the drought especially those in the valley.

The governor said in addition to this the Party and its Government has released 7,200 bags of maize which will also be distributed to the people in the famine-stricken area.

He said the drought which has hit the country destroyed most of the crops planted last season.

CSO: 3400/1130

# WILKINSON CONCERNED ABOUT CIVIL SERVICE'S 'SHODDY PERFORMANCE'

**Zimbabwe TIMES OF ZAMBIA** in English 25 Mar 83 p 7

1. *Introduction*

**PARTY** Secretary-General Mulemba has expressed concern over the shoddy performance of the civil service of late and called for quick action to remedy the situation.

Addressing his first meeting in Livingstone yesterday at the start of his ten-day tour of Southern Province, Mr Mulumba said he had heard about many civil servants being frustrated and disillusioned.

"I am getting concerned of late with the performance of our public administration. The civil service has ceased to be a career body when young people left colleges and other high places of learning to join happily. It is not the same today," said Mr Mulemba.

Even with a well organised Party, nothing could be achieved in the absence of good public administration to implement UNIP decisions.

If decisions were not implemented people would begin to notice the gap between what the Party said and what it actually put into action.

He appealed to civil servants who felt frustrated and disillusioned to forget about such feelings and work hard because those problems were temporary.

We should collectively find a solution quickly to this. Let us make the civil service a body to which every civil servant looked to as a career, and with a properly organised Party such negative tendencies can be removed.

## DISTRICT GOVERNOR WANTS REGULATIONS ON ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS CHANGED

LUSAKA DAILY MAIL in English 28 Mar 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

**KITWE DISTRICT** governor Mr Raphael Mwale said yesterday that the present regulations on the handling of illegal immigrants must be changed so that they can be deported at short notice.

"These regulations should be changed to allow us to deport these people at short notice and without complication," the governor told a rally in Chinwemwe township.

He told the residents that the district council, in conjunction with the Party, would continue to implement measures aimed at ridding the city of thousands of aliens, mostly emerald traffickers.

Mr Mwale said the council would evict tenants who were found harbouring illegal immigrants.

Those living in site and service areas would also have their houses taken away from them if they were found harbouring foreigners whom they knew were in the country to commit crimes.

Mr Mwale said that it was strange that Kitwe had more aliens than any other town in the country.

He told the crowd that the task of controlling aliens could not be tackled by the police and immigration officials alone.

"Where we find aliens keeping aliens we shall take away their houses," Mr Mwale said.

There was need to change the country's present regulations regarding the handling of illegal immigrants because at the moment it was very difficult to deport aliens, he said.

"From now on I want you to get very rough with them [aliens] so that they can leave on their own," the governor said.

The governor told the residents that the aliens were in the country to exploit the emerald deposits and when there was nothing more to be mined and therefore no money for them to live on, they would turn to stealing and even killing local people.

He expressed concern at the behaviour of the aliens most of whom are West Africans, towards school girls who elope with the aliens because they are lured by money.

MPs PRAISE SOUTHERN PROVINCE MCC MUNGONI LISO

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 26 Mar 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Southern Province member of the Central Committee Mr Mungoni Liso was yesterday praised in Parliament for his continued good leadership of the province.

Chikankata Member of Parliament Mr Joshua Lumina said in the House that despite sentiments from certain quarters, all the representatives of the people of Southern Province in the House are "completely" behind Mr Liso.

Contributing to the debate on votes for the province Mr Lumina said: "We who are sent to represent people of Southern Province are completely behind the Central Committee member and we are sure the people are behind him because he is doing a good job."

Mr Lumina, whose contribution was punctuated by loud shouts of approval from both benches, said that he hoped "nothing will change" as a result of the furor surrounding Mr Liso concerning the forthcoming Presidential elections.

Mr Liso is at the centre of a political storm in Southern Province where he had alleged that there is a group of prominent Tonga people in Lusaka who are working to revive the defunct African National Congress (ANC) and the People's Democratic Congress (PDC).

But the provincial MCC was later challenged by Provincial Political Secretary at Freedom House Mr Samson Mukando who leads a group of prominent Tongas in Lusaka who say they are campaigning to change the political thinking of the people in the province to ensure a massive 'Yes' vote for President Kaunda.

Mr Mukando told a Press conference earlier this week that Mr Liso had failed to organise the people in the province and that he (Mukando) and his group were working with the approval of the Party.

Mr Mukando's group denied that they were working to revive the defunct ANC but said they were working to ensure a massive 'Yes' vote for the President and that Mr Liso and Freedom House were aware of this programme and had sanctioned it.

However, Freedom House on Wednesday issued a statement banning any further comments on the case which is now being studied.



## ZAMBIAN STUDENTS IN GDR RAP 'MEAGRE' MONTHLY ALLOWANCES

LUSAKA DAILY MAIL in English 28 Mar 83 p 3

[Text]

**ZAMBIAN** students in the German Democratic Republic (GDR), have raised complaints to the Ministry of General Education's Bursaries Committee on the meagre K100 monthly allowances they are receiving for food and accommodation.

The committee's chairman Mr Wellington Chitundu, who returned from the GDR recently, said in Lusaka yesterday that the students had complained to him of the high cost of living there and would like their allowances increased.

But on the contrary, the GDR educational authorities are of the opinion that

the Zambians are paid too much and if given more money will indulge in excessive beer drinking, Mr Chitundu said.

In one incident, a drunk Zambian fell off a train there. Mr Chitundu said he had visited the student and warned him he would be expelled if he continued to misbehave.

Mr Chitundu, who accompanied a batch of 62 new students to the GDR, two weeks ago, however, said the allowance problem was not that serious as some students received extra money from their parents. The committee helps the parents externalise the money.

The 62 new dispatches to the GDR now brings the total to 411 of Zambians studying there under the technical training agree-

ment signed between that country and Zambia.

Under the agreement, 1,000 local students are supposed to be trained as technologists within a five-year period. The agreement was amended last year so that the GDR institutes could cater for Form Five schoolleavers, he said.

Mr Chitundu said he had visited a number of the institutes and was pleased with the progress made by Zambians in the various technical skills.

However, a number of the Zambians are biased against too much emphasis on practical lessons. A further batch of students are expected to take up scholarships in the GDR next September. A total of 589 scholarships remain. The technical courses offered range from 2 to four years in duration.

## PETROLEUM DRUMS SMUGGLED INTO ZAIRE BY RAIL IN JANUARY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Mar 83 p 2

[Text]

ONE hundred and sixty drums of petrol worth K35,280 were smuggled into Zaire by rail on January 15 before the abortive attempt to smuggle another 149 drums of petrol worth K26,000 last month, it has been learnt.

The 160 drums were loaded onto a wagon at Bwana Mkubwa siding destined for Sakania, Zaire.

Zambia Railways northern division manager Mr Foster Munkasu said in Ndola yesterday the consignment that left for Zaire in January was discovered during investigations now going on into the second consignment which was impounded.

"That came to light during our investigations and it is being handled simultaneously with the case at hand," Mr Munkasu said.

The consignment note and the goods invoice and delivery note at the Zambia Railways including the customs bill of entry for export indicated the drums contained paraffin.

Mr Munkasu, who could not say which senior supervisors were involved in the scandal said ten days ago that management would not hesitate to expose anybody after investigations on the matter are completed.

This was after general secretary of Railway Workers Union of Zambia (RWUZ) Mr Kingfred Malamba claimed that some senior supervisors in Ndola were sitting on evidence connected with the attempt to smuggle the drums of petrol because they were implicated in the racket.

And sources told the Times that before six workers were suspended for their alleged involvement in the racket, a senior supervisor assured them of "protection" if anything happened to them.

He allegedly told four of them who are juniors as he served them with charge sheets. "I am Shambalakale (old timer), so don't worry just sign those charge sheets. I have been forced to do this but don't worry, I shall help you."

The four junior members of staff have had their suspensions lifted. The last to be rein-

stated started work on Monday. Mr Munkasu confirmed the reinstatement of the quartet yesterday, saying they had supplied information necessary for "refined investigations".

But he said the lifting of the suspensions did not mean that they were cleared of the offence.

Mr Malamba conceded in Kabwe yesterday the reinstatement of the quartet, all of whom are unionised employees, did not mean the case had ended. He was happy, however, that all were back at work.

"One point is that the reinstatement of the workers does not prejudice the normal course of action to be taken according to our regulations depending on the extent of involvement of the affected people in the case," Mr Munkasu said.

ZCTU SAYS GOVERNMENT MUST MEET WITH IT WITHIN THIRTY DAYS

### ZCTU's Ultimatum

LONDON (BBC) TIMES in English 27 Mar 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

**THE Government must meet the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) within 30 days or the labour movement will be forced to ask for a meeting with President Kaunda.**

The ZCTU gave the ultimatum at an extraordinary general council meeting held at Katilungu House in Kitwe yesterday.

The ultimatum would be put in writing to the Government and if no meeting was granted a general council meeting would be called before the talks with the President.

ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba, who was briefing the Press on deliberations of the council, said the Congress had been avoiding "exhausting the President on issues we think his colleagues can tackle."

"We are not ignorant of problems affecting the Government and the Government is not ignorant of the

plight of workers, so both of us identify the issues."

But Mr Zimba said if the Government granted the ZCTU a meeting quickly there would be no need to call an emergency meeting.

The general council was concerned over the treatment the ZCTU was getting from the Government.

"In the event of no meeting taking place within 30 days we may resort to requesting a meeting with the highest authority — the President — to discuss issues of national concern."

The general council hoped the request would be granted before the deadline expired.

And opening the meeting yesterday ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba said relations between the Government and the labour movement were headed for troubled waters.

"The patience of the labour movement is running out. We have held the olive branch for a long time. The Party and its Government must take the consequences arising out of this."

The ZCTU extraordinary general council "might make or break relations existing between the Party and its Government."

Mr Chiluba said the council had a duty to decide the

next course of action to take without any further delay.

"We know the difficulties facing the Government economically but the reigning silence must be broken."

The ZCTU made its stand known on the five per cent wage ceiling and gave its reasons for rejecting the move.

The official opening of the council was attended by visiting president of the Yugoslav Confederation of Trade Unions Mr Bojoljub Nedeljkovic and Copperbelt provincial political secretary Mr Martin Mubanga.

Mr Chiluba said the ZCTU could not understand the decontrol of prices measure and why the Government was unable to see that most workers were living below the poverty datum line.

The supremacy of the Party and its Government, he said, must be seen in its ability to manage and not by boasting to its citizens. The Government must lead by example and give its people real freedom if it was to qualify as a champion of the people.

Authorities must be consistent in policies as Zambia was in the fore-front of Africa's liberation struggle.

The labour movement wanted peace and unity in the country, he said.

## Ultimatum Shows Rift's Seriousness

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE decision by the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions yesterday to give the Government 30 days in which to call a meeting to discuss the labour movement's rejection of the five per cent wage increase ceiling is the last chance for the two to resolve the issue amicably.

After that the labour movement plans to see President Kaunda to put forward its case. We sincerely hope that it will not be necessary to overburden the President with matters which can easily be dealt with by the minister responsible.

The ultimatum, however, shows how serious the rift between the labour movement and the Government has become through what the ZCTU interprets as a deliberate snub from the Government.

This chance to resolve the issue amicably should not be missed in the interest of industrial harmony and at a time when the nation is making every effort to resuscitate the economy and can ill afford industrial upheavals.

ZCTU general secretary Mr Newsteadimba is right when he says the unions are not blind to problems the Party and its Government is facing and that the Party and its Government is also aware of problems the workers are facing.

So why the delays in calling for a round table meeting to resolve the differences instead of seemingly courting a confrontation?

Zambia still has fresh memories of the crippling miners' strikes on the Copperbelt in June and July 1981 in which the country lost K20 million, a minister's car was badly damaged while the owner was forced to seek refuge elsewhere and an innocent schoolboy killed.

Such nasty incidents must be avoided at all costs. Apportioning blame afterwards does not help the situation. The yardstick for cool-headed leadership is in avoiding frightening situations in the interests of the nation.

So if the labour movement's proposals are receiving active attention, why not formally keep the other party informed?

## MUNDIA RECEIVES SECOND CONSIGNMENT OF FINNISH TRUCKS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Mar 83 p 1

[Text]

SOME of the 27 trucks which Finland handed over to Zambia yesterday for use by district councils will not be immediately operational because they have no bodies.

Prime Minister Mundia received the trucks from Finnish ambassador to Zambia Mr Erik Hellqvist at a ceremony at BMS Engineering in Lusaka.

Mutende Investments group of companies general manager Mr Elijah Tembo appealed to Mr Mundia to give BMS Engineering—the agent for Sisu Auto company of Finland which manufactures the trucks—foreign exchange to import materials to complete the trucks.

Mr Mundia commended Finland for the trucks which were a second consignment under a Finnish aid programme to Zambia. He said they would go a long way in

reducing councils transport problems.

The first 28 were already being used by the councils.

"Such an act by the Finnish government is appreciated especially considering the problems of our economy and the scarcity of foreign exchange hindering our import trade," Mr Mundia said.

He hailed the ties between Zambia and Finland. "Today's presentation by your government further affirms the warm friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries."

He noted that cooperation between the two countries embraced other areas of Zambia's economy, such as industry, agriculture, rural development, energy, education, forestry and mining.

This cooperation had benefited many institutions including Zimco, Zesco, National Housing Authority, schools and colleges in the form of grants, technical and commodity aid.

Mr Mundia said the trucks would help the Party and its Government to meet its aspirations in making the decentralised system of administration more effective and successful.

"As our system of decentralisation evolves and advances the councils will remember the contributions of the Finnish government to their development. The 27 trucks will certainly give great relief to their transport problems and needs."

The Prime Minister emphasised the need for constant flow of spare parts for repairs, maintenance and service of the trucks.

He commended the Nordic countries for helping developing countries to achieve economic independence.

Mr Hellqvist said Finnish aid to Zambia had grown from K42 million last year to K55 million this year and it was expected to increase in 1984.

POLICE REPORT NOTES 'GLARING IRREGULARITIES' IN RAILWAYS' BUYING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Mar 83 p 1

[Text]

GLARING irregularities have been revealed in the purchasing department of Zambia Railways.

The revelations are contained in a confidential report by the fraud squad of Zambia Railways police to general manager Mr Basil Monze.

The report, dated August 6, 1982, tells the story of how the company lost more than K80,000 through purchase of 9,000 kg of calcium carbide rock in Zambia at K13 per kg when a lesser price of about K4 a kg was offered.

Signed by the then acting railway police commandant, Mr P.S. Musonda the report says a number of companies supplying this type of rock were visited to find a cheaper source.

In May the same year, Mr Musonda's men visited Lualaba Enterprises where they were told the company supplied the rock at K3.95 a kg through its sister company C.M. Chemicals.

"They told us K.W. Holdings, who sold this material to us at K13 a kg bought it from C.M. Chemicals.

"Because of the undisclosed motive by those responsible for inviting quotations, Zambia Railways paid a total amount of K117,900 to K.W. Holdings for 9,000 kg of calcium carbide rock instead of only K32,940.

This resulted in a loss of K84,960."

The three-page report says it was the responsibility of the stock and storage controller to initiate the SF 40 stock recoupment form after receiving of a stores stocking request justifying the need for buying the materials. But officers denied they approved the controversial orders.

The report says "We found it difficult to determine responsibility for the loss, but we recommend that in future the supplies manager should issue written instructions and the procedure stipulated in the purchasing policy should be followed strictly."

Last week the Railway Workers Union of Zambia charged that indiscipline and rampant misuse of company property was rife in the railways management starting from head office in Kabwe down to junior staff in divisions."

LUAPULA PROVINCE FOOD PRODUCTION HURT BY TRACTOR BREAKDOWN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Mar 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

FOOD production in Luapula Province has been affected by the breakdown of 20 tractors after working for a short period, provincial agricultural officer Mr Torex Malunza has said.

Mr Malunza said farmers in the area were using manual labour or hired tractors from the Land Development Services. "This is a major setback because the LDS equipment is not enough for the large number of farmers in the area."

The plight of the farmers in Luapula was brought to light last month when provincial political secretary Mr Stephen Sikombe toured the area and found tractors, hired by farmers to boost agricultural production had broken down after working for a short period.

The farmers had ordered spare parts from the Copper-

belt through the Agricultural Finance Company (AFC) but they had not been delivered.

Mr Malunza suggested spare parts agencies should be set up in the province to speed up the repair of tractors.

Provincial Member of the Central Committee Mrs Mary Fulano said new tractors sent to the region were not good for local conditions.

"Most of them developed hydraulic faults and failed to lift the plough to the disappointment of the farmers."

On the troubled Mununshi banana scheme, Mrs Fulano said the situation was under control after the AFC gave the estate a K500,000 loan early this month.

REF: 3400/1130



# U.S. SIGNS AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE NATION WITH ZIMBABWEAN MAIZE

## Details of Agreement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Mar 83 p 7

[Excerpt]

**ZAMBIA** and the United States yesterday signed a bilateral agreement to provide Zambia with 31,000 tonnes of Zimbabwean maize.

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Mundia signed for Zambia while the US ambassador to Zambia, Mr Nicholas Platt signed for his country.

Under the agreement, the United States will ship 20,000 tonnes of wheat to Zimbabwe. In exchange the Zimbabwean government, through its Grain Marketing Board (GMB), will release 31,000 tonnes of maize to Zambia from the GMB depot at Karoi.

Zambian and Zimbabwean trucks will start to haul the maize from Karoi to Lusaka

next week.

Mr Platt said the United States would pay for all exchange costs estimated at more than K7 million.

Mr Mundia said the agreement was testimony of the spirit of American cooperation and assistance towards minimising Zambia's unfortunate problems of hunger and resource constraints.

"Faced with yet another spell of drought and consequential drop in marketable maize production, we had to mount emergency measures to contain the situation.

"It is really a stroke of successful diplomatic trust and adept negotiations by your able team of officials which resulted in the tripartite agreement."

Mr Platt later told Mr Mundia the agreement would help the Zambian Government to provide additional credit resources to farmers through the country's "budding cooperative system."

DROUGHT is the most dreaded word in Africa at the moment because of the untold misery it has brought. Last week, the Food and Agriculture Organisation gave a very gloomy picture about the food situation on the continent.

The FAO forecast that almost 50 million Africans may starve during the coming year as a result of drought now hitting the greater part of the continent. Already, most of the affected African countries, Zambia included, have had to ask for food aid from elsewhere.

Last week, Zambia signed an agreement with the United States for 31,000 tonnes of maize to be brought into the country from Zimbabwe to overcome the shortfall resulting from drought.

In 1981 and 1982,

Zambia had to import 21,450 tonnes and 30,000 tonnes of maize respectively for the same reason. The story is likely to be the same next year.

And according to experts, the dry spell is expected to be with us for ten years. We should not treat this expert advice as a mere theoretical statistical gimmick.

Zambia has by now learnt a lesson from the vagaries of nature and it is for this reason that the Minister of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Unia Mwila told Parliament last Friday that his ministry will from this year channel most of its aid towards irrigation.

Indeed irrigation is the only solution to drought. It is the most viable and worthwhile investment rather than present dependence on mother nature.

Irrigation is capable of increasing rain-fed crop yields. Irrigation would also assure farmers of water all the year round thereby encouraging them to work even harder to improve their stock or grow more crops.

Zambia must get away from the seasonal farming methods by introducing irrigation at a massive and commercial scale so that farming is on a daily basis.

In view of the threat drought poses to the life of live-stock and the shortage of food in general, it is necessary for Zambia to embark, as a matter of urgency, on a serious water conservation and development programmes by constructing dams and wells and by sinking bore-holes.

Our self-sufficiency in agricultural products depends on these programmes.

PAPER SCORES BOTHA REFUSAL OF KAUNDA PROPOSAL

1111736 Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 7 Apr 83 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] Racist South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha is indeed a strange and a dishonest boer. And his character comes out in its true form when he tackles the dispute over the independence for Namibia.

In 1981, Botha dispatched the then administrator-general for Namibia, Mr Daniel Hough to Geneva to attend a conference on the disrupted territory. The conference, which was organised by the United Nations, was attended by delegations from the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance which is backed by South Africa.

Although the conference was abortive, the fact remained that the racist regime recognised the importance of discussing the Namibian problem with SWAPO. The South African prime minister cannot deny this fact now.

This is the main reason why President Kaunda last week offered to arrange meetings between South African authorities and SWAPO to work out a lasting solution to the occupied territory's independence dispute.

Botha is reported to have turned down the offer with a claim that he cannot hold any meeting with leaders who create unrest and promote revolution in South Africa.

SWAPO has never hidden the fact that it is fighting in Namibia to dislodge the racist regime from the country it occupies illegally. This was as true during the abortive Geneva conference as it is today.

So Botha is not being honest by refusing to talk to leaders of liberation movements now. The South African regime recently demonstrated that it accepted the need to talk to its adversaries.

The South Africans held talks with Angola in Cape Verde early this year on the Namibian problem. So why should they reject talks with SWAPO now? If Botha believes that his regime can defeat SWAPO on the battlefield, he is making a serious mistake.

Many reactionary regimes have in the past made similar judgments only to end at a negotiating table with their enemies. Did Ian Smith ever dream that one day he would be discussing the hand-over of power to Africans with Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo in a conference room?

Of course he thought that day would never come. But it did, and Zimbabwe is now independent. So even if Botha rejects President Kaunda's offer to arrange meetings between his officials and leaders of liberation movements, he will have one with them sooner or later.

CSO: 3400/1166

## ZAMBIA

### BRIEFS

**UK LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED**--Zambia and Britain yesterday signed an K18.6 million aid package to mark President Kaunda's four-day state visit to London. According to a statement released by the Overseas Development Department, K9.6 million of the amount is a grant for training of Zambians in various specialised fields. The statement also said that the balance of K9 million is a low interest loan which will be repaid after 25 years with a grace period of seven years. The loan agreement was signed by Foreign Affairs Minister, Professor Lameck Goma, on behalf of the Zambian government and Minister for Overseas Development, Mr Timonthy Raison, on behalf of the British government. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 26 Mar 83 p 1]

CSO: 3400/1130

## REACTION TO KANGAI'S STATEMENTS ON CAPITALISM

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Mar 83 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

As outlined in its three-year development plan, the Zimbabwe Government is looking to the private sector for much of the industrial and commercial expansion which the nation needs. Reinvestment of profits and new investment is called for to create employment and widen the country's economic base. Some ministers have been quite explicit in their recognition that the private sector has a continuing part to play in the economic life of Zimbabwe. We believe it has a unique and essential role.

It was, therefore, with profound disappointment that last week we heard a cabinet minister state that capitalism has no permanent place in Zimbabwe. It left us with the feeling that the understanding between the private sector and Government, which had recently taken two steps forward, had now taken two steps backward.

The minister was Mr Kumbirai Kangai, responsible for Labour and Social Services. Speaking at a seminar to discuss his new Labour Relations Bill, he said that the capitalist foundations of our economy could not be eliminated overnight.

The minister went on to say, "However, Government is also satisfied that the significance and impact of this capitalist structure could, and should be, gradually reduced and eventually eliminated as the economy goes through guided expansion, and labour relations are progressively refined and humanised."

To say that capitalism, or the private sector, is to be "eventually eliminated" is hardly the way to encourage the investment called for in the three-year development plan.

Moreover, the minister made his statement at a gathering where representatives of employees' organisations were present — so his point went home to the very people who may make these investment decisions.

In business, the results of investment, particularly high-cost industrial expansion, does not become evident in balance sheets for many years after the original boardroom decisions are made. Thus an expectation of continued operation in a favourable economic environment is essential before decisions to forego dividends and negotiate loans are made.

Mr Kangai may, by his unfortunate remarks, have halted some plans which other ministerial colleagues have been encouraging. The business community must wonder who is expressing the true intention of Government.

Ironically, Mr Kangai has resurrected the "death of capitalism" concept at a time when the fount of socialism, Soviet Russia, is questioning the soundness of its over-centralised economy.

Since the recent accession to power of Mr Yuri Andropov, one of the more significant programmes he has initiated is an examination of policies of other economic systems within the communist bloc.

The countries which are being particularly examined are Bulgaria and Hungary, both of which have made concessions to the "privatisation" of various enterprises, and which have as a result weathered the present world recession more successfully than some of the purer communist states, such as Poland and Soviet Russia itself.

## LACK OF JOB OPENINGS FOR GRADUATES REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Mar 83 p 15

[Article by Caroline Allen]

[Text]

### GRADUATES sweeping streets, wrapping hamburgers or punching bus tickets.

The complex and sensitive situation on graduate unemployment in Zimbabwe draws angry mutters or accusations on all sides.

What are the future prospects for Zimbabweans with foreign or local degrees?

Many have come back from Europe and the United States in response to calls to build their country after independence.

But often there are no jobs for them here.

Says Angeline Mushonigwa, who has a history and economics degree: "We have come back from years of exile full of hope. I am still only doing odd jobs — my efforts have been wasted."

She sacrificed a lot to attain her education and is determined to be where she can use it.

Other graduates with more technical degrees say the jobs are going to expatriates.

"The big companies apply for expatriates to do jobs which they say cannot be done by Zimbabweans, but in fact they prefer foreigners to local people, so they redefine jobs out of our reach."

However, both expatriates and a spokesman for a large multinational company dispute this fiercely.

"There is an implied racial element here," said one expatriate. "Expats are associated with white colonials who escape the unemployment in their own countries to foist themselves on the unsuspecting Third World."

"In fact, there are foreign workers from the rest of Africa, Eastern Europe, the Far East and America here, many of them on expat terms."

Says another: "We don't take Zimbabwean jobs, only those they can't do."

#### 'MIGRANTS'

The expats are just a more skilled and experienced type of migrant worker, he suggests.

A spokesman for a company which has several expatriates on the staff says the allegations by unemployed graduates are "ridiculous".

"The policy and bureaucratic procedure is enough to deter anyone who is not extremely enthusiastic from hiring foreign staff," he says, "not to mention the cost."

"These graduates must learn to compete on an open market. It is not only a question of degrees — we need people with experience."

This seems to be the nub of the problem.

An inexperienced graduate in today's labour market is about the same use as a school-leaver, but who demands a much higher salary, complains one employment agency.

"We had one person in with a fantastic overseas degree but no experience. If he had stayed here he would have the experience plus some training by now. He couldn't get a job."

"There is a recession — companies are cutting back, making their staff take up extra duties rather than hiring another person."

"It is also difficult to fire people now," she says, "so employers are more cautious who they take. They would rather have someone who fits in with the firm than a high-frown type who causes problems."



Local graduates, however, seem to have little difficulty in finding employment.

Figures from 1981 show only 4 percent did not find jobs within eight months of graduation, compared with 8 percent for 1979-80.

The Director of Student Affairs, Dr R. Dickinson, says this is about on a par with graduate employment in Britain and other parts of the world.

Just over half (53.1 percent) of the University of Zimbabwe's graduates from 1981 went into Government employment, especially the financial and legal sectors (12.3 percent compared with 3 percent in 1980).

"The output of doctors (12.9 percent of the total graduate crop) is the highest recorded since I began producing this type of survey in 1968," says Dr Dickinson.

The employment rate for UZ graduates may be due to the opportunities they have to make contact with potential employers while they are still undergraduates.

Dr Dickinson holds a vocational guidance seminar for all final year students to which he invites people from placement agencies and big employers.

"I can't really counsel freshers once they are here as my colleagues would suspect I was trying to promote one candidate over another. But there is a section in the prospectus giving likely employment opportunities for graduates from each faculty."

Students might also resent the suggestion that their chosen degree might not be best in the long run.

"I worry slightly about the very theoretical degrees, and the BAs who don't want to teach, but they seem to manage to find something to do if they are real sticklers."

Local graduates are also in a sense in competition with compatriots with foreign degrees.

They say they battle against the "have been to" prejudice of local employers who think degrees from abroad are "worth more" than local ones.

"This is not our experience," says another employment agency.

"Our clients always express preference for local people. They suspect some graduates get degrees from peculiar universities which are really little more than colleges."

The Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development holds lists of un-

employed graduates, and employers can contact the ministry if they need people with specific qualifications.

Zimbabwean graduates from foreign institutions find they are often resented by untrained ex-combatants who feel they fought while the others qualified.

The question arises as to why people go to university to get a degree at all.

"A degree indicates a certain level of intelligence," says a spokesman from Kipps Employment Agency. "But that is about all."

It does not guarantee a job.

"Some graduates with strings of degrees are overqualified for day-to-day jobs and try to earn too much too quickly."

"Employers are looking for experience and for a certain type of person—if they have worked in the holidays it makes a big impression."

She commented that a lot of graduates come with degrees which would be useful to the Government.

"But pay is so poor they are getting the worst instead of the best of the skills on the market."

The positions available at the moment are in accounting, engineering, the medical and legal professions.

## REORGANIZED ZIANA TO REVAMP PRESS

Harare THE HERALD in English 25 Mar 83 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE Inter Africa News Agency (Ziana) must give a lead to the country's newspapers so that they can meet the ideological demands of the country, says its new Editor-in-Chief, Cde Parayi Munyuki.

"I believe Ziana should formally be structured both organisationally and in substance, and in this way the Government will be able to achieve uniformity of ideology," Cde Munyuki told The Herald in an interview yesterday.

The chairman of the Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust, Dr Davidson Sadza, said on Wednesday that Cde Munyuki had been appointed Editor-in-Chief of Ziana from April 1.

"The post of Editor-in-Chief at Ziana has been vacant since the inception of the news agency. Cde Will Mhanga, who has been running the agency in an acting capacity remains as home editor of the agency."

Cde Munyuki said there was little doubt that the use of the media for national integration and transformation was an essential part of contemporary socialism.

"But how the media are to accomplish that goal is debatable. I be-

lieve, that the achievement of national integration and transformation is a function of a society's use of the media to enhance the values, customs and objectives of the people."

He hoped that with fellow journalists at Ziana he would be able to create a system that placed high priority on the transmission of Zimbabwean culture, the selection and presentation of historical events that illustrate the revolutionary process of socialism and the political and cultural education of the masses.

"Certainly our emphasis should be different from those of the Western media, although the general means of communications are similar."

"I also believe that Ziana should be able to contribute to the development of a Zimbabwean society and to promote national unity by ensuring a balanced presentation of views from all parts of the country."

He said that one of the ways to achieve this would be by ensuring the prompt delivery of accurate information to the people. Ziana should also be able to provide opportunities for the free, enlightened and responsible

discussion of important issues and to provide a two-way contact between the public and those in authority.

Cde Munyuki, who has been Editor of The Herald for the past 24 years said the newspaper had been transformed 100 percent from what it was when he took over.

He intended to make Ziana a news agency that satisfied its clients.

"We would also like to minimise expenses by making sure that we do not duplicate work by sending a Ziana reporter where a Herald reporter is on assignment."

It was the job of an agency to gather information anywhere in the world in as timely and accurate a manner as possible and to relay it to the mass media using it.

Cde Munyuki is a former editor of the Lusaka-based Weekender publication. A BA Journalism graduate of the University of Manchester in the United States, he was also a specialist writer on the Zambia Daily Mail and The Times of Zambia.

Born in Marvingo Province 43 years ago, Cde Munyuki was Zanu (PF) publicity secretary while in America.

## TOURISM, EMIGRATION DROPPED IN 1982

Harare THE HERALD in English 25 Mar 83 p 3

[Text]

**EMIGRATION** dropped last year with 17 942 people leaving the country for good compared to 20 534 in 1981 while immigration remained steady — 7 715 last year and 7 794 in 1981.

The same Government statistics published yesterday show a drop in the number of visitors, from 383 356 in 1981 to 351 046 last year.

South Africa remained the destination of the majority of emigrants, 10 601, or more than 60 percent, moving there last year. Malawi was the second most popular destination, taking 1 897 with Britain third with 1 785.

The largest source of immigrants was the United Kingdom, 2 148, followed by Zambia, 1 689.

Of the immigrants 6 027 were new arrivals, 1 506 were returning residents and 182 were temporary residents. More than 1 240 were Zimbabwe citizens as well.

The tables of occupations saw Zimbabwe losing 1 709 professional, technical and related workers (compared to 1 749 the year before) while gaining 1 563 (1 233 in 1981).

There was a net loss of two engineers but a net gain of 245 teachers.

For the first three months of last year more

visitors came to Zimbabwe than in the same months of 1981, but from April tourist arrival figures dropped below the previous years with December showing the largest drop — 54 615 in 1981 and 39 227 last year.

For most of the year Zambia was the major source of visitors, with 121 770 coming from that country, about 20 000 less than in 1981. South Africa was the next largest source, 115 493 during the year, almost 30 000 less than the previous year. The South African figures include Botswana and Swaziland.

Britain sent 25 460 visitors, up on the 24 505 who came in 1981. In fact, tourism from America, Europe and Asia showed an increase, while that from Africa dropped sharply.

Visitors leaving the country last year spent a total of \$32.8 million, up on the almost \$32.7 million spent in 1981. The biggest spenders were the South Africans, the Zimbabweans and the British, in that order.

## SECOND GROUP OF MAURITIAN TEACHERS TO ARRIVE

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by Julia Cheshire]

[Text] **THE second group of Mauritian teachers should arrive at the end of next week, the Mauritian Minister of Education, Cde Ramduth Jaddoo, said in Harare yesterday.**

The minister, who returns to Mauritius today, has been on a 10-day fact-finding mission "to see for myself the situation and the conditions of the Mauritian teachers here".

### WRONG SALARY

There were some administrative problems, such as teachers being paid on the wrong salary scale, residence permits not being issued and transport expenses in Zimbabwe not being reimbursed.

"But I have a working session with the Minister of Education and Culture tomorrow to iron all these problems out."

Asked about teachers' complaints against ministry officials, Cde Jaddoo said that it was difficult for the civil service to deal with so many individual problems, and that "perhaps some matters had not been dealt with speedily".

He felt that the solution lay in having a coordinator to deal with all the problems that inevitably arose when a large group of people arrived to work in a strange country.

"If we could have afforded it we might have arranged for the appointment of a Mauritian cadre here to be solely responsible for taking each and every case and directing it through the proper channel.

This was due to the "scare-mongering rumours" being spread by a Mauritian teacher who returned home shortly after his arrival in Zimbabwe.

After consultations with the Ministry of Education and Culture, the charter flight due to bring the teachers to Zimbabwe at the beginning of this month was postponed.

Cde Jaddoo told The Herald: "I have seen more than 120 of the teachers and have only come across eight problems of any substance.

"These were mainly problems of amenities — lack of sanitation, electricity or water. Minister Mutumbuka has agreed that this is not fair on those teachers and I think he will be moving them."

Cde Jaddoo showed a wad of letters from teachers reassuring their families that despite minor or individual problems they were enjoying themselves in Zimbabwe.

### LIAISON

"I have discussed this with the minister and he may well be agreeable to the provision of a liaison officer."

Cde Jaddoo was pleased to see during his recent tour that so many of his teachers were already involved in extra-curricular activities such as drama groups, and were also learning the local languages.

He was also impressed "by the courage shown by Minister Mutumbuka" in organising the "education explosion" in Zimbabwe.

He saw the recruitment of Mauritian teachers by Zimbabwe as a good example of "South-to-South co-operation" and said the continued expansion of education here ensured a long term working relationship between the two countries.

Earlier in the day Cde Jaddoo, accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell, visited Longman Zimbabwe publishers.

## BRIEFS

YOUTH BRIGADES--The Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation has registered 354 000 youths in the youth brigade system for national service, the deputy minister, Cde George Rutanhire, said yesterday. He was speaking on behalf of the minister, Cde Ernest Kadungure, at BP Shell, Willowvale, where he was given 20 000 empty drums to be used by youth brigades. "Youth's ready response to the call for national duty in large numbers and to take up the challenge to defy hunger, starvation and do self-reliance projects is a heroic sacrifice, a true reflection and a true measure of the quality and calibre of youth we have in Zimbabwe," Cde Rutanhire said. The drums would be used for scaffolding, carrying water for moulding bricks and for watering vegetable gardens. They would be evenly distributed in all the eight provinces. The president of the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union, Cde Gary Magadzire, was given 20 000 drums and the president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Jim Sinclair, 40 000. The Trade Relations Manager for BP Shell, Cde Kenneth Chinaire, said: "As a result of the increasingly serious drought situation, we hope that the drums can be used as feeding troughs and will assist farmers in their feeding plans for livestock." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Mar 83 p 15]

PEOPLE LEAVING ZAPU--In the midlands province, hundreds of people have left minority parties to join ZANU-PF. The ZANU-PF publicity secretary for the province, Comrade (Karisayi Ziyaku), says all 18 Gokwe District councillors elected during the first district council elections resigned from ZAPU to join ZANU-PF. Comrade (Ziyaku) said up to 5,000 people joined ZANU-PF in a week. [Text] [BMO81757 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Apr 83]

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